THE
Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 16th Nov.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	......	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Date of sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th „	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6 00	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10 00	......	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th „

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

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First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750		
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„	1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525		
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 653	„	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

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* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time,	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 14th Nov.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 15th Nov.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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A Steamer on or about 16th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

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BOMBAY.

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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
Locksley Hall	3634	....	...	23 Nov.	19 Nov.
City of Glasgow	6559	....	..	..	28 „
Trafford Hall	5321	....	16 Nov.	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	....	23 „	..	13 „
City of Karachi	5566	....	3 Dec.	..	21 „
City of Lahore	6875	30 „	23 „ 1913	...	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	..	25 „

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	646
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	...

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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in connection with

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Markgraf	3680	Bremer	19th Nov. 1912.
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1912.
a Kanzier	3000	Schapp	19th Dec. 1912.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
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Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
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Liaoyang	Tiehling
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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

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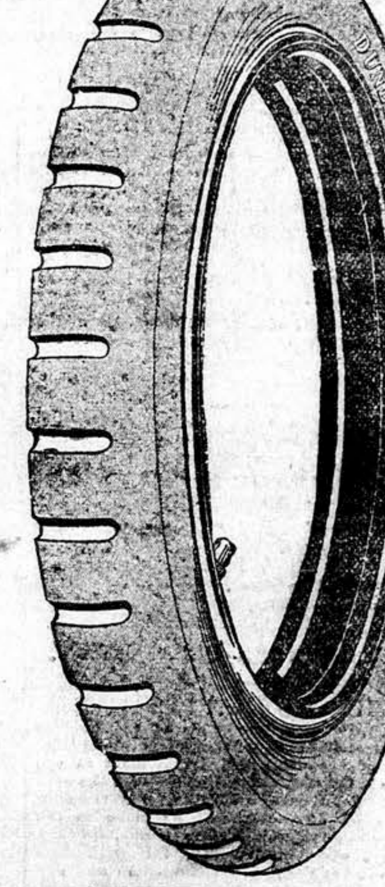

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The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 12th instant between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., Bombay Time (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.), to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 31st instant. Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on producing their Share Certificates or by applying for them personally or by letter.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 31st October to THURSDAY, the 7th November both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Albert Building, Fort,
Bombay, 11th November, 1912.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the Nineteenth day of November, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), to consider the Report of the Directors, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed.

I.—"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by insertion therein immediately after Article 7 of the following Article, namely:—

7 (a) The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its Capital in any manner for the time being authorised by law and in particular Capital may be paid off on the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise. This clause is not to derogate from any power the Company would have if it were omitted."

II.—"That Article 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by substituting the words "Rupees fifteen" for the letters and figure 'Rs. 30' appearing in the last sentence thereof."

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this fifth day of November, 1912.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Taj Buildings, Wallace Street,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay for paid appointments as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20. Applications accompanied by certificates of birth and good conduct should be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding date and subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Telegraph Department. Probationers (Males and Females) will receive an allowance of Rs. 2) per mensem while under training and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

M. A. THOMPSON,
for Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Olive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT

LOVE KNOWS NO BAR.
A WOMEN'S AMBITION.
WIDE BRIMMED HATS.
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS DAILY.

7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS-OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.................BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, by large and important European Co., Bazaar Sales Manager, Shorthand-Typists, Invoicing Clerks, Godown Keeper, Customs Clerk and several others. Only applicants giving full details as to present and past employment, also age, and salary required, will be considered. Apply, with copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 338 "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHARNI ROAD.

LIEUTENANT ROSE AND THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

A stirring Story of Adventure on Land and Sea.

THE GOLDEN TULIPS.

A Beautiful coloured Fairy-Tale Specially Selected for the Divali.

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE GREAT.

The Funniest of Funny Pictures Ever seen.

1. THE BIG DRUM. 2. CLEVERLY DONE.

DON'T FORGET THE PRIZE SHOWS!

Other Shows as usual,
Half Prices.

Films for sale: Apply to Manager. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 8,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.................	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co-)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP....	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

OFFICE.—FIRST CLASS OFFICES containing one large room, also three private rooms: modern sanitation, electric fans, light etc., required immediately by important European Co., in modern building—preferably Hornby Road. Apply, stating fullest particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 434 "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

GODOWN—REQUIRED dry, cool and well-aired Godown accommodation, midway between Docks and Fort. Size about 80 by 40 feet. Apply stating fullest particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 250 "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED.—A SUPERVISOR for the Electric Installation of this Institution. Must also be a Liftman. Parsee preferred. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED—A HEAD DRIVER for pumping station with experience of Worthington pumps and Babcock and Wilcox boilers. Must also be able and willing to assist in general work of Water Supply. Salary Rs. 100 and free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. C. R. E., Secundrabad.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGERSI ROAD, WALKESHWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Amritlal Dayaram and Manilal Dayaram, the adjudged insolvents, and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed, Abdul Rahiman and the abovenamed insolvents in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 970 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj and now of Shantaram Narayan on or towards the west formerly by the property of late Narayan Krishna Laud and now by the property of Lukhmidas Khimjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Doongersi Road and on or towards the south by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, which said are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and premises taxes under "D" Ward No. 3144 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 14th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable and substantial teak and blackwood, household furniture, tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, cabinets, almirah, electric fans, large Milner's safe on stand, teak panel partitions made to order suitable for offices, one English Braugham and one English Dogcart etc.

Messrs. J.S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th November. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the third floor of "Cook's Buildings" opposite Alice Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood, new designed French polished household furniture such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of of sofas and chairs, carved chiffonier, cabinets, English Zoondah almirah, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables, teapoys, office tables, mirrored chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, brass bedsteads, carved tables, carved Japanese screen, glass, crockery and platedware, icebox, electric fans, lights, large Milner's safe on stand, teak large panel partitions made to order, suitable for offices, one English Braugham and one English Dogcart etc., etc., the property of D. H. GLADE of Messrs. Glade and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published, the furniture will be on view from this noon.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 2,164⅓ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596⅔ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1644·21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.
Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11th Nov. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	1	555
B. B. and C. I. Railway	Nil	......

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady after the holidays at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months sight Credits for all deliveries up to February. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank T. T. for forward delivery. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...209 3-4
Japan	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement and has been quiet during the day with only a small business passing. Prices close easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 5 0	Buyers
Settlement	,, 95 5 0	

BULLION:—

The latest quotations since the holidays for Bar Silver in London were 1-16 up in ready at 29 and 1-16 up in forward at 29 1-8. New York on Saturday closed 1-8 higher at 62 3-4. The local market opened firm at 72 5-8 ex-duty for ready and 72 2-4 for the first settlement and advanced 1-4 during the early part of the day. Later on prices declined 3-16 and close as under. A fair business is reported.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian ,,	,,	23 15 0
Sovereigns ,,	,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	,,	72 11 0
1st Settlement	,,	72 13 0
2nd Settlement	,,	73 1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	,,	82 1 0
1st Settlement	,,	82 3 0
2nd Settlement	,,	82 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A small advance was reported in the American markets at the close on Saturday. Liverpool closed 4 to 5 points down in futures. The trade demand in America and Europe is said to be very good, and has a sustaining influence on the market. The local market opened steady after the holidays, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 308. During the morning there was some enquiry for good Broach and fine M. G. Bengal, and business was done in the former at Rs. 309 1-2, while a line of the latter changed hands at Rs. 272 for January delivery. A small business was done at Colaba and the market closes firm as under, particularly for Bengals.

Ready new Crop Bengals are in good demand. Old Crop is steady ; moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	318	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	309	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	,,	309	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	306	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	301	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	,,	299	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	,,	285	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,,	275	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	273	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	274	Dec.
,, ,, ,,	,,	276	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	,,	259-60	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	39,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec. 6·57	Dec.-Jan. 6·55	Jan.-Feb. 6·55
	+05	
Feb.-Mar. 6·55	Mar.-Apr 6·55	Apr.-May. 6·55
	+05	
May-June. 6·55	June.-July. 6·54	July-August. 6·54
	+05	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 2 0 B.T.
December	,,	9 13 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	,,	10 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 6 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	,,	7 14 0 B.T
Yellow ,, ,,	,,	8 14 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	56 8 0
Black Kutni	,,	47 0 0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs.	58 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 14 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	28 0 0
Forward	,,	26 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs.	45 8 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	Rs.	44 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 8 0 B. T.
,, ,, May 1913	,,	5 8 3 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Spec's	74

MILLS.

David	535
Kohinoor	847 1-2 Dec.
Manockji Petit	3,220
New Great Eastern	290
Standard	1,460

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	174 1-2
Bombay S. N. Ord.	271 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,500
Phillips & Co	33 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22 3-4
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord.	710

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	555

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, on Saturday :—

Cotton	2,281	bales.
Wheat	13,275	cwts.
Linseed	1,303	,,
Rapeseed	50	,,
Gingellyseed	5,104	,,
Poppyseed	34	,,
Groundnuts	76	,,
Castorseed	4,979	,,
Rice	2,090	,,
Myrabollams	405	,,
Cottonseed	2,363	,,
Mowraseed	1,153	,,
Gram	7,497	,,
Joowar	782	,,
Maize	Nil	,,
Barley	3,578	,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The small boom in coal shares which has been recorded lately is apparently subsiding, for to-day after three days, rest (the Dewali holiday) the market in these securities opened dull and inactive. Of the few prices given Equitables at Rs. 34-4 and Rs. 4 showed a drop of twelve annas and one rupee, while Royals at Rs 8 were at the same figure as last time.

For jute shares there was a good demand and prices were well maintained. Albion (ord.) at Rs. 145 showed a rise of three Rupees and Baranagores at 90 were one Rupees up. The jute and gunny were markets firm without very much doing

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th Nov. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 2nd Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 2. Rs.	Nov. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,10,35,764	1,03,75,036
Other Deposits	10,64,93,581	10,00,76,369
Post Bills	2,699	4,127
Sundries	23,22,823	23,75,186
	14,04,54,867	13,34,30,718
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,28,47,941	2,28,40,637
Other authorised Securities	8,82,296	8,11,683
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	95,72,904	1,02,02,266
Loans do. do.	4,20,26,073	4,08,56,912
Bills discounted and purchased	1,87,84,740	1,90,50,358
Dead Stock	2,36,273	2,38,211
Stamps	4,198	4,753
Bullion	8,42,202	9,89,673
Balances with other Banks	4,45,757	5,50,256
Sundries	3,06,854	3,28,030
Cash	4,45,05,629	3,75,57,939
	14,04,54,867	13,34,30,718

DAILY EXPORTS NOV. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—15 bales hemp Ebjee Oomirsey; 950 tons manganeseore, K Nixon and Co; 2,560 cwts linseed oil cake, the New Mofussial Co.

Locksley Hall s—49 bales cotton, R S Maten 220 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons 17 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 4,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 95 cwts oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 9,540 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—14 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 78 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla; 207 cwts old iron, K M Nathoo; 75 bales skins, W S A Graham, and Co; 3 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 6 cwts gum, T Hoare and Co; 165 cwts almondseeds M Jafferbhoy; 1,260 cwts the Indian cotton oil Co; 70 cwts senna leaves, R Jeewandas and Co; 105 cwts condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 50 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 7 cases curry powder and chutney H Munchirji and Sons; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 cases curios B J Bhumgara; 390 cwts chutney Maneckjee, Poonjiaji and Sons; 2 bales woollen carpets, H Bakerbhoy; 31 bales hides and skins, P K Lalkaka and Co; 173 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s.—2 pots rosa oil, M Jaffer.

Arabia s.—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Boveric s.—90 bales gunny cuttings, Salomon Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s.—3,520 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kohistan s.—300 bales cottonfly, J. C. Tadiwalla; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts Mowraseed, 7,000 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts tilseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 999 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co; 204 cwts gum, R. Damji and Co; 210 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy and Co; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Boveric s.—23 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bro Ld; 400 bales skins, C. J. Mathew and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s.—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	361
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	13 p.c.	283
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 ,,	1755
Bank of India	500	500	14 ,,	65¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1750
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 ,,	1480
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 ,,	109
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 ,,	66½
Credit Bank of India Ld	25	12½	12 p.c	12½
National Bank of India	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				73½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India	50	25		32½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	4 ,,	94
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$125	$125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	128x
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	141¼
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	272½
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	900
New Berar	500	500	40	575½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	710
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	890
Alliance	1000	1000	...	80
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	350
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	760
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	530
Century	100	100	3	317½
Central India	500	500	70	2380
China	1000	1000	...	925
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1515
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	800	300	...	200
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	750
Crescent	100	100	4	123¾
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1175
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	550
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	630
Empress	500	500	...	240
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	220
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	575
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1750
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	435
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	495
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	710
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	550
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	290
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	227
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	520
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	275
Khandesh	1000	610	25	880
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	810
Leopold	100	100	...	32
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1470¼
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2875
Madhavji Dharamsey	500	500	65	1595
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3270
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	292
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	151¼
Presidency	1000	1000	...	500½
Ripon	1000	1000	...	40
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	855
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	475
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	5100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	112
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1487
Sun	250	250	nil	145¼
Swan	250	250	10	305½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1885
Textile	500	500	20	1680
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	nil	480
Do. P.	500	500	nil	690
Western India	1000	1000	25	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	697½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	138
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 ,,	142
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ ,,	535
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	140
Central Provinces	25		4 ,,	70
Gujrat Railway	100		4 ,,	124

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co	100	100	6 p.c.	180
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 ,,	15
Bamankus	10	10	...	6½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	25
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	94
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	53
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	555
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	174½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	184
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	1000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	7-8	271½xd
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	282½xd
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	35 1-4
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Joste Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ ,,	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	102
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	311
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	34½
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	790
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22¾
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	91½
D.	30	30	...	204
P.	150	130	...	182
Thacker and Co.	50	50	20 p.c.	210
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	61
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	500

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Oct 17, at Darjeeling, the wife of C A Bell, I C S, of a son.

BERTRAM—Oct 25, at Calcutta, the wife of J R Bertram, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, 5.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Lots of men get stuck, because they act on the spur of the moment."—Philadelphia Record.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do do for Calcutta		*
do do for Madras		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	......	12-0

MUSIC AT YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	El Abanico	A Javoloyes
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
a Op. 264 A	Standchen	Czibulka
b Pfeif-Lied from	Fruhlingsluft	Strauss
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Valse	The Eternal	Leo Fall
Selection	The Belle of New York	G. Kesker
Two Step	Ghosts	E. Dunkels

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	Austria	Nowotny
Overture	Prinz Methusalem	Straus
Valse	Le Sang Roumain	Ivanovici
Gavotte	Maridhenzelt	Millecker
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Galop	Odeons Freuden	Lataan

FROM 9-10 TO 11 P. M.

March	With courage and force	Von Blew
Overture	La Belle Meuniere	Niobiels
Valse	A Thousand Kisses	Joyce
Gavotte	Kenigs	Reh
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Song	Violets	Wright
Sketch	By the Swanee River	Myddleton

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

A CART ON FIRE.—A cotton bale in a labour cart which was taking a load to Colaba from Parel, was found to be on fire yesterday. The attention of the driver was drawn to the fact and the fire was put out at once.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Monday morning, at about 9 a.m., a horse in a hack Victoria bolted with the carriage in Pydhoni and knocked down five Indians, who were severely injured and had to be removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.—A treat was given last Saturday evening to the boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution by the members of the Managing Committee, on the occasion of Divali. The boys went through gymnastic exercises and recited songs of praise to the founders, Committee and Government. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayakar, addressed them on the necessity of learning the trades taught in the school and becoming good citizens. The boys then sang the National anthem and retired to partake of the sweets provided. Fireworks were let off and the boys had an enjoyable evening.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bharmal Gangadhar, a grain muccadum living in Kalyan-street, reported to the police that during his absence from his house on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock someone entered his room through an open window and carried away a cash box which contained cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,550. Kanji Nanji a dry fruit-seller and his wife living in a house at Kalbadevi-road left their ornaments in their room on the first floor and went downstairs into the shop on Sunday at 5 p. m. When they returned to the room at 10 o'clock in the night they found the door open and the ornaments missing from the cupboard. The property stolen is estimated at Rs. 2,150

In connection with the Kheddah operations in the Shimoga district of Mysore, the capture of 12 more wild elephants is reported, in Sacrebyle jungle, 8 miles from the town of Shimoga. Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, Deputy Conservator of Forests, assisted by the Revenue authorities is in charge of the operation. The Maharaja's pleasure will be awaited before the captives are roped. Fifteen elephants have up to now been taken and there is a prospect of further captures.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Serious Charges against Pleaders.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao the case of the pleaders of Athni, Belgaum, named Annaji Narayan Deshpande and Shripad Ramchandra Kanwadi, was taken up. The two pleaders through their counsel, Messrs. D. A. Khare, Campbell and G. S. Mulgaokar, showed cause under clause 56, Regulation 2 of 1827 why they should not be charged under disciplinary sections.

On the 16th July 1895 the first was enrolled as a pleader and on the 15th June 1896 the second pleader was similarly enrolled, at Athni, Belgaum.

One Pandurang who owned a house and lands in Mathbhogi, died in 1902 leaving a brother and other relations and three daughters. Govinda was the brother of Pandurang. Pandurang also left a widow named Kembai. Pandurang's son Rangshu predeceased him, but Rangshu's widow survived Pandurang. Venubai filed a suit "in forma pauperis", for arrears of, and future, maintenance, against Dhondubai (daughter of Pandurang) and others including a mortgagee named Chanappa. Mr. Desphande appeared for Venubai and Mr. Kanmadi for Chanappa. A decree was passed against Dhondubai and the amount of maintenance was charged upon the mortgaged land. Dhondubai appealed to the District Court, Belgaum, against the order.

On 21st and 22nd December Mr. Deshpande obtained a sale of an undivided piece of land and a self-liquidating mortgage for 10 years of the other half of the lands from Dhondubai. Mr. Deshpande also agreed to educate Dhondubai's son and to conduct the appeal in Belgaum. Mr. Deshpande, obtained "kalinbejats" from tenants and passed a "kararpatra" to Shesho Krishna Kulkarni, Dhondubai's husband.

Shanji Govind consulted Mr. Kanmadi as to the way of getting rid of the conveyance passed by Dhondubai to Mr. Deshpande, and Mr. Kanmadi apparently thought of securing the property to himself and obtained a sale-deed of the lands and a house from Bhanaji for a nominal consideration of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Kanmadi conveyed undivided a third share in the property to Shanji's brother, Hanmant in 1908. Mr. Kanmadi induced Dhondubai to withdraw her appeal and this she did without consulting Mr. Natu, her pleader in the appeal. Soon after Mr. Kanmadi refused to carry out his original promise of conveying a third share in the properties purchased by him from Bharmaji, an gave only one-sixth to Dhondubai. Hanmant conveyed one-fourth of his one-third share to Dhondubai. Mr. Deshpande obtained a conveyance of the fields from Bharmaji for Rs. 1,000 in January 1909 and the previous sale to Mr. Kanmadi by Bhanaji was described as a hollow one.

An attempt at compromise and equal division of lands between Shanji, Deshphande, Dhondubai and Kanmadi failed. Then Messrs. Deshpande and Kanmadi apparently made common cause against Shamji and Dhondu and Mr. Deshpande conveyed a joint half share in the five pieces of land to Ramchandra Vinayek Apte (a client of Mr. Kanmadi) in March 1909 and Mr. Kanmadi conveyed to Mr. Rango Narso Kulkarni (a client of Mr. Deshpande) a joint half share in the five pieces of land and both conveyances were presented on the same day for registration, both Despande and Kanmadi being present at the Registration office. The deeds contained no warranty of title and did not disclose the source of the title of their executants. Mr. Deshpande then filed suits in court about those lands, and the District Judge found that the deed and the mortgage were fraudulently obtained by Deshpande from Dhondubai, who was an illiterate woman and that no consideration really passed from Deshpande to Dhondubai. The Judge also held that Deshpande's conduct towards Dhondubai during the pendency of the appeal against Venubai was highly improper, that Mr. Kanmadi tried to deprive first Dhondubai of her property, though in Venubai's suit he was supporting Dhondubai's interest on behalf of her mortgagee ; that he induced Dhondubai to withdraw her appeal with a view apparently to improve his title without her having consulted her own pleader ; and that he further did not fully carry out his promise to Dhondubai. The Judge further held that Kanmadi suggested a compromise under which the property was to be divided equally between Dhondubai, Shamji (son of Govinda), Deshpande and himself, and, failing that, Deshpande and Kanmadi conspired together to deprive Dhondubai of her property, and that all the deeds taken and passed by Deshpande and Kanmadi were without consideration and executed only with a view to defeat the just claims of Dhondubai.

Mr. Deshpande appealed to the High Court, which confirmed the lower Court's judgment and found that Deshpande as a pleader had clearly misbehaved himself.

Mr. Deshpande was Sub-Government Pleader at Athni in 1908, and he obtained a receipt from Kenubai for certain payments said to have been made to her, and undertook the liability to pay up her dues to Government in October, 1908, but he did not pay that money to Govenment until 1911, and then only under pressure from the Government Pleader and the District Magistrate of Belgaum. Deshpande had grossly abused his position as Sub-Government Pleader in not taking steps to recover the amount from himself for about 3 years, and thus putting himself in a position involving a clear conflict of interests—he had acted improperly as a pleader.

On the above allegations the Bombay High Court called upon the two pleaders to show cause why their sanads should not be cancelled, or suspended for a certain period.

The pleaders denied the charges as a tissue of vague and false allegations. They wanted their cases to be separated. A pleader was by no law precluded from acquiring property by legal means. They had done nothing dishonest. The petitioner was actuated by malicious motives and they had not been guilty of professional misconduct.

The Government pleader, Mr. Shah opened the case at great length.

The case is proceeding.

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, Mary Fanny D'Orme, applied for dissolution of her marriage with Frederick Vincent D'Orme.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent, captain of the s. s. Siberia, on the 20th April 1903, at St. Anne's Church, Nesbit-lane, Byculla (Bombay). She had two children, a son and a daughter, of whom only the son was living. Her husband was always drunk and ill-treated her. While on a voyage to Bussorah he struck her violently in her cabin and threatened to kill her. Owing to this ill-treatment she returned to Bombay from Aden and had to become an inmate of a hospital for treatment. Other instances of ill-treatment were mentioned by her and she prayed for a divorce.

Mr. R. Fernel, father of the petitioner, was also examined. He said his son-in-law was frequently drunk and in delirium tremens. On one occasion his son-in-law came with a loaded revolver to the house and threatened to shoot the witness.

The case was postponed to the 25th November next.

Yesterday the High Court re-opened after the Dewali vacation. In the first division one bench was presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the second by the Justices. Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, who began hearing the important case of the pleaders, Athni (Belgaum).

In the Original division Mr. Justice Heaton. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Macleod presided.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Sabaji charged Bert. Siddle, a European vagrant, with assault committed on William Paul, residing at Clare-road.

Mr. H. J. Dalal appeared for the prosecution.

The story of the prosecution was that on the night of November 10th the accused entered the complainant's house and asked whether a Mr. Walker was there. The accused at the time was partly under the influence of liquor. The complainant told him to walk away and not make a noise. The accused asked the complainant if he meant to have a fight. The complainant said "no" and again asked him to go away, whereupon he was brutally assaulted by the accused with a stick, on the head. The complainant received several wounds on the scalp.

The accused admitted his guilt, and the magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo two months' hard labour. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

The sequel to the motor accident reported yesterday appeared in a case heard at the Mazagaon Police Court by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, in which Superintendent Williamson charged Sorabji Jamshedji, a Parsi, with stealing taxi-cab No. 1772, belonging to Mr. Maneckshaw Cowasji.

The allegations against the accused were that the complainant's chauffeur left the cab in the coach-house at 10 p. m. on the 8th instant and went home. He returned to the coach-house at 9 a. m. the next day, when he missed the cab and reported the matter to his master. The latter in the meanwhile received information that his cab was lying broken near the Bandstand. It had been alleged that the accused with the aid of the complainant's cleaner, removed the cab during the night and picked up the women whom the accused took for the drive which ended in the accident.

As the cleaner had not been arrested His Worship granted a remand.

GAMBLING IN COTTON.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rehalal Permanand and eight others were charged with gambling in cotton in a house at Sheikh Memon street, by Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D.

Shivlal, a college student, one of the accused, said that he was not present at the time gambling was alleged to have been going on. He knew nothing about gambling.

The first two accused pleaded guilty, while the others pleaded not guilty.

Superintendent Sullivan, examined, said that speculation was going on in Bombay and it was a curse to the city. A warrant had been obtained from the Commissioner of Police and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate found all the accused except the sixth, guilty. The first accused was fined Rs. 150 with the option of twenty-one days' imprisonment, while the rest were fined Rs. 40 each, with the option of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

BHOWNAGAR, Nov. 9.

Our correspondent writes :—

The Maharaja of Bhownagar was entertained at a garden party by the members of the Bhaosigji Club.

This morning there was a gathering at Nilambag of merchants and State officers with a sprinkling of Europeans, the occasion being New Year's Day. Mutual greetings were exchanged and all present tendered their good wishes to the Maharaja, who reciprocated them. The gathering dispersed after music and refreshments.

The case in which four Garacias were charged with the murder of the Talukdar of Karol, near Chuda in Kathiawar, was concluded before the Sessions Judge at Rajkot, who sentenced the first accused to be hanged, and Nos. 2 and 3 to transportation for life. The fourth accused was acquitted.

No. 1 down passenger train, which is due at Bhownagar at 8-15 a. m., did not arrive until 11-45 this morning on account of an engine of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having been derailed at the locomotive points at Mehsana station, blocking the line.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 12th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade this Tuesday morning the 12th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri, to-morrow Wednesday morning, the 13th instant.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a. m punctually.

Dress—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

4. Mr. Noel Meeson Morris having joined, is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. B.,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1912.

693. Parades—Wednesday the 13th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1911. Pages 104 to 115. "Fire" uses of, direction and control, discipline etc.

II.—Recruits.—All Adult Recruits of the current season will parade with the Battalion without arms for Commanding Officer's Inspection.

694. Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 5926 Vol C Smith, "A" Coy from 1st October to 31st Dec 1912.

695. Extract from Government Resolution General Department No 7311 dated 30th Oct 1912 is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Alexander Ashton, to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 30th September 1912.

Captain Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp, resigns his commission. Dated 28th September 1912.

696. Maxim Gun Class—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to the Adjutants Office by Friday the 15th instant, the names of 3 men. who are willing and recommended to undergo a course of Instruction in Maxim Gun.

The Class will commence on Tuesday the 19th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 a m.

697. Signallers of "G" Company will parade at the Gymkhana on Wednesday 13th instant at 7 a m

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I.V.R.A. Matches 3 and 4 will be fired on Sunday 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 and 6-30 a. m. Distances 500 and 900 yards. Practice will follow at 600, 800 and 300 yards. This cancels previous circular.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th Nov., 1912.

279 Duties. Duties for the week ending 17th November 1912 :—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut P. H. Retallack.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Corpl G L Chard

280. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 17th November 1912.

Tuesday, 12th November, 1912.

E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Thursday 14th at 9-30 p m No 1 and 2 Companies (Lecture) at head-quarters.

Subject Chapter G A T Vol 1.

Saturday 16 at 5-30 p m No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade in the Town Hall Compound for 15 pdr Gun Drill. (Specialists) D R F N Dial No 2 will parade at the R G A Lecture Room, Colaba at 5-30 p m on Saturday.

281. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Coy.

No 1501 Gunner S G Wescombe.

282. Musketry Sunday 27th No 2 Company Class Firing at Colaba Commencing at 7-30 a m the G I P Ry Vol Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice, Distances 300 and 600 Yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

No more Loaves
as heavy as lead, no more cakes as flat as pancakes, no more worry in the kitchen or disappointment in the dining room, if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."

Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is light and digestible instead of tough and doughy—you can even eat it as it comes from the oven, all hot and fragrant, instead of waiting until it is cold.

"PAISLEY
Trade Mark FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
is used one part to eight of ordinary flour.

Made by BROWN & POLSON, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for bread and dainty cakes, &c.

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BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Regd OIL Regd
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
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Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Sample free on application with half anna.
Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.

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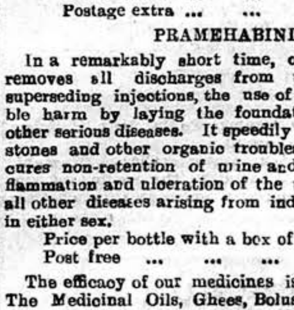
OUR WORLD RENOWNED KESHRANJAN IS FAMOUS FOR



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2nd—Delicious and sweet fragrance.
3rd—Perfectly cooling virtues.
4th—Hair preserving property.
5th—Perfection on all points.

TRY ONLY—FOR ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.

Price of one Phial	Rs. 1 0
Packing and Postage	,, 0 5
Three Phials	,, 2 8
Postage extra	,, 0 11

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In a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It speedily removes strangury, stones and other organic troubles of the Kidneys. It cures non-retention of urine and heals irritation, inflammation and ulceration of the urinary passage and all other diseases arising from indiscretion or excesses, in either sex.

Price per bottle with a box of pills	Rs. 1 8
Post free	,, 1 15

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed The Medicinal Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared or kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cadillac, 3,302 tons, Captain F. R McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of 13350 tons of Kerosine oil.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J. H. March, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Delta, 4780 tons Captain E. P Martin, R. N. R; arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra. 799 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

The steamer Penang. 286 tons, Captain R. T. Olsen arrived in harbour on Saturday from Singapore, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M, Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sutherlands' Captain A. Longstaff which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta reports that during the voyage she encountered heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal in which slight damage was done about decks through stress of weather also one man washed overboards and was drowned.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr C W Sheaume ......R I M Troopship

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Sinclair..........Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 11.

Barala	1899	Butler	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Banca	3794	Poter	Calcutta .. N F	P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	MacAlister		W & A Graham & Co
Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
Cadillac	3302	McKay		
Faris	739	Branes	Busreh	Arab Steamers
Gymeric	2598	Cussack		B N Lang
Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel		T M & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Jones		T M & Co
Lightning	2121	Walsh		
Muttra	2985	Carey		M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F	N F Bo & P S N Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington	P Gulf	M M & Co
Pundit	3832	Craebin		T M & Co
Putiala	1929	Bamber		M M & Co
Penang	286	Olsen		
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff		
Surada	3400	Elton		M M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens		
Yeddo	2958	Gardner		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismaila	3181	Downing	Rangoon	12-11	M M & Co
B Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	Madras	12-11	J F & Co
C&R Hindoo	3156	Groves	Karachi	14-11	J Finlay & Co
D&E Volnay	2927	McMorran	Baltimore	15-11	W & A G & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	14-11	M M & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	15-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	15-11	N Y Kaisha
M Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia	15-11	R A Willis
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	K'chi	15-11	K N & C
Q Naseri	912	Murch			Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	16-11	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	L'pool	12-11	W & A G & Co
3 Rheinfels	3528	Kuckens	Hamburg	16-11	W & A G & Co
4 Boveric	2841	Harper	Philadelphia	13-11	W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11	R Line
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	16-11	J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	Trieste	16-11	A Lloyd S N Co
10&11 Elysia	3994	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	16-11	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	16-11	K Nixon & Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakira	N F		Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bhavnagar	13-11	Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Ischia	2487	Belsito	Hongkong	12-11	R Line
P & O Dock					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Offside K					
Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11	P & O Co
Offside N					
Wardha	2552	Connock	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside D & E					
Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	19-11	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Naseri	March	Jeddah, Oct 28
11	Cadillac	McKay	Batoum, Oct 21

DEPARTURE.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Locksley Hall for Liverpool.
" Naseri for Jeddah.
" Rheinfels for Karachi.
" Pundit for Colombo.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Highland Monarch for Dunkirk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer India, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, left Liverpool outward bound in the evening of the 8th instant. The same Co's steamer City of Calcutta, arrived Marseilles homeward bound on the morning of the 8th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Castalia," Nov. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia" will sail from No 2 shed, Victoria-dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6 p m:—

TO LONDON.

Maj. E. Codrington	Lt.-Col. E. P. Johnson
Mrs. Codrington, and infant	Mrs. Johnson
Mrs. H. Hudson	Lt. Gen. Sir A. A. Pearson
Lt.-Col. S. H. Henderson	Lady Pearson
Mrs. Henderson 2 Children and infant	Mrs. Pyddoke
	Capt. C. T. C. Plowden
	Miss. J. Rieu

TO LIVERPOOL.

Justice W. B. Ayling	Mrs. Griffith
Mrs. Ayling	Miss. Irving
Mr. E. Chettle	Mr. Anketell Jones
Mr. C. C. Edwards	Mr. F. W. Kennaway,
Mrs. Edwards and infant	Mrs. Kennaway Child, Infant and Nurse,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
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do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 12th Nov. 1912.

DOCTORS AND CONTRACT PRACTICE.

GREAT interest has been shown in the position taken up by the doctors with respect to the Insurance Act which recently became law in England, and it is well-known that their opposition has been one of the most serious obstacles to the acceptance of the Act, as it now stands, by the British public. According to Reuter, provision has been made for a larger grant, presumably because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been ready to meet them half-way in their demands. For some time the English Insurance Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Scotland and Wales have been at work on the section relating to the medical benefits and though several facts leaked out in the course of the investigation, the medical world does not expect that the new regulations will be completed for some time. But there has been a decided change of tone in the leading medical journals and there is little doubt but that any proposals which make an adequate attempt to meet the doctors on the line of the principles they have been fighting for will be accepted. No party, whatever side, politically, it may take, would lightly dismiss the medical benefits from the Insurance scheme, and any honourable agreement that may be arranged will be welcomed by all classes. It remains to be seen whether the proposals as laid down as the result of the labours of the Joint Committee will find favour with the profession as a whole, but whether their full demands are granted or not, it is certain the medical profession has completely thrown over the system known as "contract practice" unless the remuneration is on a scale in keeping with the dignity of their profession. In many respects the present is one of the most critical periods in the history of the profession, both with respect to the course of training necessary for the student and the great changes taking place in the matter of professional practice. It is well-known that of recent years, there has been a great shrinkage in the number of canditates and it is anticipated by some that this falling off will increase. While there are several causes which have tended to make the present a crucial time there does not seem any greater one than the long felt dissatisfaction with the contract system which has culminated in the strenuous protest against the proposed regulations of the Insurance Act. The point of the doctors has not been that they will as a whole receive less than they did under the old system, and more especially under the contract practice, but that, owing to the growth of this unfair method of medical attendance they have been greatly underpaid. They demand "that the conditions under which that service is supplied should be satisfactory to the workers, should secure them adequate remuneration for their labours, and should leave them free to live a life of professional independence."

It would appear that the origin of this method was a desire on the part of some doctors to help, as a charitable work, those who were too poor to pay the usual fees charged, and only after carefully examining the conditions of the livelihood and their inability to pay did they allow them the special terms by means of which they would be assured of medical benefits not otherwise possible. But the system proved a popular one and soon the numbers increased and many Societies made agreements with doctors to attend the members of these Societies at a fixed rate per head. From the very beginning it was recognised that this could easily be carried too far and prove detrimental to the professional work of the doctor by over-taxing his energies and preventing him from devoting a rightful measure of his time to those duties which call for his special knowledge. "In a short time many general practitioners found themselves confronted with the situation that part of their income was being paid to them in return for an enormous amount of work under contract that could never be remunerative more, that could only just be made to pay when the duties were performed in a perfunctory manner and at the least possible cost." It will be easily seen how great a temptation to shirk thorough work was placed before the medical men and we cannot be surprised that much of their work was desultory to a degree, an evil of the practice which doctors themselves are forced to acknowledge. It is, however, greatly to their credit that they soon protested against the system not from a financial point of view only, but also a professional standpoint. Articles appeared regularly in the medical journals, investigations were conducted in various districts in England, Scotland and Wales, with the results that the majority of doctors began to feel some change was necessary, and leaders were not wanting to urge the removal of the worst abuses. It was only natural that their action should rouse the Clubs of Medical Aid. The fight continued and the profession saw that some united action was necessary as the introduction of salaried medical practitioners to do the work of these associations was sure to lead not only to financial loss, but there was an uncertainty of tenure in their position. For a time the tide was against the doctors but gradually matters began to change and the clubs began to recognise that some of the objectionable features of the contract practice would have to disappear.

This position was created by doctors who sought to give easy terms to indigent people but the wide development of the principle, extending to large numbers of people well able to pay reasonable fees, has been strongly detrimental to successful work on the part of the doctor, and unsatisfactory to the public. When the scheme for National Insurance was introduced, a scheme in which medical benefits are an essential feature, the opportunity for taking a decisive stand against this was presented, and doctors were not slow to take it. The Chancellor was faced with the problem of meeting the doctors and the clubs, not an enviable task. The club clients were determined that they would not pay more for medical attendance, while the profession was in dead earnest about shaking off the fetters which held them. It is a striking evidence of the unity that exists among them with respect to the question of contract work that by an overwhelming majority they have opposed any settlement that does not recognise their right to a scale of payment in keeping with their work and which will not prevent them from carrying on other duties. There appears to be, judging from the recent issues of the medical journals, little reason to doubt their willingness to acquiesce in any suitable compromise, but failing this, the British Medical Association has propounded a scheme whereby a Public Medical Service shall be inaugurated which should insure the public against imposition. It is not claimed that the rough draft, an outline of which was cabled some days ago by Reuter, is complete, but it is put forward as an attempt to solve the difficulties of the doctors and the public. There are various objections raised against this proposal and there does seem to have been encouragement accorded to the scheme by the public or Government, and the direction of a solution of this problem seems to lie in a modified contract practice with safeguards for both classes and adequate remuneration for the work. All doctors have been recommended to give up such practice immediately, but it remains to be seen how far they will follow the leaders in this way. Whatever be the direct result the agitation cannot fail to have impressed all with the fact that the whole principle of contract practice on unreasonable terms is strongly condemned by the doctors and that in future there must be some modifications if the good relations which have always existed between both classes, are to continue and be strengthened.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE. THE Zoroastrian Conference, which concluded its sittings in Bombay on Sunday was this year able to conclude its session without disturbance or unseemly disagreement. Previous assemblies of the conference have raised religious controversies of a bitter character, and have produced scenes, which were not creditable to the Parsi community. It is a sign of progress and of the spread amongst the community of a healthy spirit of tolerance that such unpleasant ocurrences have this year been absent. This was not because religious questions were in any degree avoided. The President, Mr. H. A. Wadia, in his presidential address, dealt at length with the subject of religious reform—attacking, in particular, not only the systems of endowment of the priesthood but the priesthood itself. These are questions such as the community is best left to settle for itself, and we do not presume to offer advice, but apart from these religious matters, there were other points of general public interest in some of the resolutions which were placed before the conference. One of these is the expression of opinion that it is desirable to encourage agricultural pursuits amongst the Parsis. While the Parsis in their old Persian home were not able to neglect the tilling of the earth, occupations connected with the land have seen very little of them in India for the last fifty years. The Parsi has become the man of business, the man of large commercial interests, the organiser and director of large industrial concerns. When he is not as great as either of these, he is still to be found in a humbler capacity in the office, or expending his energies in the ranks of one of the professions. Very rarely indeed, if ever at all, is he found in the fields. That some members of the community, however, if they were given the opportunity might, with advantage to themselves and to the public, turn to the avocation of agriculture is an argument, which it is difficult to dispute. For although the Parsi community contains many rich men and its accumulated wealth must be very great—there is still a number of Parsis, which has to suffer the pangs of poverty. This is probably greater than people of other communities are likely to know, for the traditions of Parsi charity would prevent any appeal going beyond their own community. The Parsis are eminently a people who help one another. Still, as the President pointed out, anyone who has had practical experience on the Panchayat, or on the Board of Trustees of the Wadia Charities, must be aware that many cases of genuine distress exist. Doubtless if facilities are provided, agriculture may prove a means of improving the condition of many families in poor circumstances and consequently the subject is somewhat closely allied with another which appeared on the agenda, viz., the formation of a Charity Organisation Society. The placing of poor families on suitable holdings might well be the work of such a society, or of an adjunct to it, while in view of the well-known munificence of the Parsees, a society which would organise their charity on a wide and comprehensive plan, so that duplication might be avoided and the money spent to the best advantage, would have opportunities for very useful effort. We are glad to see that the conference is turning its attention to subjects of such practical value. At present, however, there appears a danger that it may attempt too much. We notice that there are four important subjects, including the vital one of milk depots, one akin to that now discussed—the problem of unemployed Parsees—and the ticklish matter of the reform of customs all of which have been before the Standing Committee since the last conference, but on which reports have not yet been presented. The conference will vitiate its promise if it allows its proceedings to become too congested with arrears, a condition of things which can only lead to slip-shod work and ill-considered decisions.

HINDU PROPAGANDA IN LONDON. THE idea of establishing a Hindu Sabha in London for the purpose of fostering brotherly relations between Hindus there, to assist them in times of distress, and to organize the celebration of Hindu festivals is so good an idea that we wonder why it was not thought of earlier. There is now a considerable colony of Hindus in London while others are in residence at the Universities, and the establishment of a Sabha will do much to make up to these the loss, even if it is only temporary, of home associations which, as we all know, the Hindu values so much. From this point of view, none will hesitate to wish success to the new venture. We doubt very much, however, whether equal sympathy will be accorded by non-Indians to the inauguration in the Imperial capital of propaganda work. To begin with, very few will agree with Dr. Cooperswamy that England "greatly needs permeation by Oriental needs, and that the Sabha headquarters should be made a centre where interested Westerners could be instructed in the psychology and basic ideas of Orientals, and particularly in Hindu culture". We have been described as an insular people and the description is probably true; it may be true also to say that we have lost much owing to our ultra-insularity, but we have thriven so well in our isolation, and have succeeded in covering so wide a field, notwithstanding our insularity, that Britons will pause, and rightly so, before they agree to submit themselves to the operation of permeation. Oriental ideas may contain the germs of many splendid and great things, and Oriental psychology and Hindu culture may be superior to all other; but it will be difficult to convince Great Britain that she stands in any pressing need of their assistance.

ROMAN CATHOLIC GERMANY. IS Germany verging round to Roman Catholicism ? is a question suggested by statistics printed recently in the *Morning Post*. The Berlin correspondent of that journal wrote the other day:—"Roman Catholics have increased in Prussia at a greater rate than Protestants since 1871, and in other parts of the Empire since 1890. In 1900 the Roman Catholics formed 36.06 per cent. of the entire population ; in 1905 the percentage had risen to 36·46, and in 1910 to 36.69. The explanation given is that, in general, Roman Catholic families have a larger natural increase than Protestant, and that the Protestants form a larger proportion of the population of large towns and of the educated and richer classes where large families are infrequent. Besides, the Poles, who are Roman Catholic, have invariably large families, and most of the immigrants to Germany from other countries are adherents of the Church of Rome." Like other countries on the Continent, Germany has come to be regarded as being still under the sway of the protestantism of Luther, and it will certainly surprise most who follow evangelical creeds to discover that more than one-third of the people are Roman Catholics. One of the reasons given for the expansion, too, is significant, or ought to be. Almost every country in Europe in recent years has been bewailing a diminishing birth-rate, and the statistics we have quoted certainly help towards the impression that the diminution does not extend to families who belong to the Roman Catholic church. Is its teaching on the subject of procreation clearer and more definite ? We confess that we find it difficult to answer that question otherwise than in the affirmative ; that is, of course, if the statistics we have quoted are to be relied on.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has prohibited the cultivation of rice crops within the limits of notified areas of Dera Ghazi Khan, on the Civil Surgeon's report that they are injurious to public health.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Peace and War.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

"THE Powers of Europe are in the position of half a dozen angry men, all talking at once, all flourishing revolvers, but not knowing what the struggle is about" Thus Mr. Norman Angell relieves his feelings, hurt no doubt that his closely reasoned arguments have fallen on deaf ears, and that he has failed to convert Europe to his views on war. It is not at once apparent why he should impute to the Powers ignorance alike of their own intentions and the aims and aspirations of their neighbours. Perhaps Mr. Angell considers that anyone who has failed to be convinced of the economic waste of war, the financial loss to victor and vanquished alike, that results from war, and the deterring influence that the financial inter-dependence of nations should, and will in the future, exercise to prevent wars, must *ipso facto* be made to understand the clashing interests, which in the ultimate ratio lead to war, and must, therefore, be in the position of a man "flourishing a revolver, but not knowing what the struggle is about." That the statement is a libel on the Chancelleries of Europe needs no demonstration. It is, however, strange that so clear a thinker as Mr. Norman Angell should have made it. He is apparently so obsessed with his Great Illusion, that he occasionally lapses in matters of detail, as for instance when he contributed a laudatory preface to M. Jacques Novikow's "War and its alleged benefits" in which he says that although travelling by different roads M. Novikow and he have arrived at the same destination—a belief in the folly and futility of war. The roads are indeed so different, that I am surprised at the hearty commendation that Mr. Angell bestows upon it. The Great Illusion though based largely on commercialism, the standpoint that war does not pay, win or lose, was altruistic in its aims. M. Novikow's book is pure Hedonism—"The goal striven for by every human being is enjoyment"—war is opposed to enjoyment ; there is no pleasure in being killed ; being wounded is a questionable pastime ; money wasted on war might add to the pleasures of life : so let us do away with war and make ourselves merry ! Truly a high ideal, and again I express my surprise at Mr. Angell's endorsement of such an obvious "stumer."

ARMS OF PRECISION AND PEACE.

Peace has ever been a favourite theme, and generally a large increase to the literature of peace and the denunciation of war has been the prelude to the outbreak of the greatest wars in history. It is however, only within the present century and the closing years of the last, that Apostles of Peace have lowered their platform. The Quakers preached that war was ethically wrong, an infringement of the Law of God, and opposed to man's duty towards his neighbour. The writings of Tolstoi echo the same spirit, repeat the same arguments, and even in these later days the case has been stated much on the old lines by Mr. Crane in his recently published book, "The Passing of War," wherein, with much erudition and not a little eloquence, he strives to prove that no motive justifies the resort to force for the accomplishment of any national object, though recognizing the fact that great wars are not waged for purely material ends. M. Bloch foretold the passing of war as a consequence of the deadly effect of modern arms of precision. No one could penetrate the fire-swept zone of defence, attacks must fail, and if predestined to failure, attacks will cease and war become a thing of the past, as extinct as the Dodo. This theory was shattered by the events of the Russo-Japanese war. From the Yalu to Mukden, at Port Arthur and Liao Nang the Japanese Army showed that whatever be the armaments of the defence the fear of death will not keep brave men from the attack or from winning battles when led with skill and resolution and animated by patriotism. War is dangerous—proved no better as a peacemaker that the older "war is wrong." Than comes the crude commercialism of Mr. Angell, "war does not pay" and the hideous Hedonism of M. Novikow "war is not enjoyable of itself, and is destructive of the means of all enjoyment, wealth."

FIVE NATIONS IN ARMS.

struggling for ideals—and incidentals—the former published with scare lines, the latter kept carefully in the background, does not on the face of it look as if the appeal to the pocket of the new evangel of peace is more likely to succeed than appeals to fear and altruism in the past. If love of money is destined in the end to bring about that change in the attitude of mankind to war which love of right and love of life have failed to effect, at all events the time is not yet come, despite the fact that Mr. Angell's book has passed through five editions and has been translated into ten languages. Had Mr. Angell carried conviction in ten languages, should we be hearing so much of efforts on the part of this or that Power to localize the war ? The war would have been localized automatically, if, indeed, it had ever broken out. Unfortunately the case as presented in the Great Illusion depends on the separation of the economic and moral aspects of war, and their treatment under different headings without regard to their close inter-relation and the action and reaction of one on the other. I should not like to suggest that this has been done to strengthen the presentment of the case, but it certainly does confuse the issue, and results in little or no value being assigned to such factors as the effect on economics of a national moral, enhanced by successful war. If we accept Mr. Angell as our guide, Germany owes her wonderful commercial and industrial expansion during the last forty years to two causes only, her prolific proletarianism and the introduction of fiscal unity amongst her States. Her successful war against France counted for nothing—or rather less—in that there was a temporary set-back to German commerce and industry, of which he makes the most, and that the receipt of the indemnity from France caused a disorganization of the finances of Germany. It is quite true that with nations, as with individuals, the sudden acquisition of a huge profit, reckoned in millions, must have a disturbing financial effect, but equally is it true. that it is a financial disturbance, that nations, as well as individuals, are apt to regard with something approximating to equanimity, especially when in addition to the sudden accession of cash, too conveniently situated, and paying estates are throw in. That, however, by the way. In mentioning the steady increase in population Mr. Angell admits that it had been going on for half a century before, in fact for all the years of peace that followed the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napeoleon, but does not explain why the effect was not felt till after the stormy decade that closed with the Capitulation of Paris, the payment of the milliards of indemnity, and the transformation of Alsace and Lorraine into Elsass, Lothingen. Eliminating the common factor existing alike for the half century before, as well as for the forty years since the events of 70 and 71 are we to believe that Germany owes her present position in the industrial and commercial world merely to the benign influence of fiscal unity? Had the fiery ordeal through which Germany passed on her progress from a loose confederation of states to an Empire, no moulding effect on the national character, had success in War, no influence in welding together the separate parts, and in inducing the self-reliance and enterprise necessary to secure the peaceful Victories of Commerce ? Professor William James in his Essay on Peace and War included in his recently published memories and studies, aptly says : "The virtues that prevail in war—are virtues anyhow, superiorities that count in peaceful as well as in military competition; but the strain on them being infinitely intenser in the latter case, makes war infinitely more searching as a trial. No ordeal is comparable to its winnowings. Its dread hammer is the welder of men into cohesive States : and, nowhere, but in such states, can human nature adequately develop its capacity." But these are points to which Mr. Angell assigns no place in his study of the psychology of war : nor does he admit that wars have been fought for ideals.

THE MOVING CAUSE OF ALL WARS,

according to his thesis, has been the desire of gain in some form or another ; ideals have only been put forward to mask the real intentions, the economic motives. Even the American Civil War arriving from the plain issue of slavery or freedom for the negro is with much ingenuity, though with little success, attributed to less exalted motives. Much, however, as one may dissent from the deductions from the past and the pictures of the future in the Great Illusion of that denationalized world in which class divisions based on property, money, labour, and standard of civilization will stratify horizontally all the civilized peoples now divided from one another by vertical barriers of nationality, still there is a certain pleasure in reading a presentment of a weak case so admirably argued, that it is necessary to read carefully to find the flaws. I am therefore, as I said before, surprised that Mr. Angell should have written an introduction and given his blessing to so poor a production as M. Novikow's "war and its alleged benefits." Apart from the fact that he argues against war because it is not enjoyable, M. Novikow's statements are so inaccurate, and his deductions so false, as to make the reading of his book a literary penance. One quotation will I think suffice to show the confusion of thought that M. Novikow puts on paper as argument. He is endeavouring to prove that war is no solution of international disputes and this is how he sets about it." One thing about war deceives us. After frightful courage the belligerents are sometimes exhausted. They long for tranquility and they appoint plenipotentiaries to settle their differences. Since each side desires a cessation of hostilities, each makes mutual concession. An adjustment is reached, and a modus vivendi is found equally acceptable to all the parties involved. It is this good-will, this feeling for justice that leads to solutions : it is not the hecatombs, it is not the war preceding. If the same spirit of concord had been displayed beforehand, an agreement would undoubtedly have been reached. But since the establishment of a more or less equitable order of things assuring justice and peace too often follows the bloodiest wars, the mind is misled by a false association of ideas. The regulation of international differences is attributed to the war, whereas on the contrary it is due solely to respect for the rights of others, to the spirit of equity, to good-will and mutual concessions." Quite so, M. Novikow, "if the spirit of concord" etc., and if your aunt had been a man she would have been your uncle. Russia might have acknowledged Japan's aspirations in Korea and Southern Manchuria if she had not thought she was in a position to withstand them and something more than paper argument was necessary to convince her to the contrary. The terms of settlement after the war of 7071 can hardly be said to have been "equally acceptable to both parties" nor can it be denied that Metz, Sedans, and the Capitulation of Paris had an influencing effect on their acceptance by France. Napoleon would hardly have consented to the restrictions of residence at St. Helena but for the cogent arguments of Waterloo.

NOR IS M. NOVIKOW MORE HAPPY

when he combats the notion that war tends to maintain the virility of nations. He argues that the losses in war fall on the bravest and most adventurous spirits in the community, and, therefore, the reproduction of the species is left to the weakling who stay at home, in short that war tends to the survival of the unfittest. In proof of this he instances the English in a passage which will bear quotation but not analysis in the light of historical facts. "If wars perfect the races, then the most belligerent races should be the handsomest. But such is not the case. In fact, the contrary is true. The English are most certainly one of the handsomest people on earth. They are also the least warlike, since they alone of all the European nations have abolished compulsory military Service." It was, I think Marshal Soult, who made the statement that the English were not a military nation, to which the Duke of Wellington replied "No, but they are a warlike one." Taking only the last five generations, to more or less establish the type of the least warlike nation, we seem somehow to have had quite a fair share of fighting—India, the Peninsular, Waterloo, the Crimea, Persia, China, Abyssinia, Afghanistan (twice) South Africa (twice) the Soudan, not to mention minor expeditions, give an average of a war every decade, and hardly bear out M. Novikow's assertion. However, it is something to know that he considers us one of the handsomest nations on earth." Inaccurate in facts, and illogical in deductions war and its alleged benefits may be proof of the author's hatred of war, but it proves nothing else.

THE BALKANS.

Owing to the strict censorship exercised alike by the Allies and by Turkey the war news is scanty, conflicting, and unreliable. Correspondents are doing their best to justify their existence, and there is plenty of reading of sorts in their messages. When, however, the mass of verbiage has been boiled down, and the result carefully examined, the doubtful rejected and the conflicting items sifted for the grain of truth common to both, our knowledge of what is actually in progress is, at the best, sketchy. The Turks are withdrawing gradually from their advanced posts, and concentrating on their stronger defensive points behind, and the main interest will centre on Adrianople and Uskub, especially the former, which may prove a second and stronger Plevna, a Plevna with permanent fortifications to start with, and a mobile army in the field to keep open the lines of communication to the rear. From the fact, that yesterday permission was accorded to the newspaper correspondents to proceed to the front, it may be inferred, that the scene is set, and the first act of the great drama has begun. The Greek fleet has been busy in the Ægean, whilst the Turkish fleet awaits the return of the ships, which have been not very profitably employed in the Black Sea, before issuing forth from the Dardanelles to raise the blockade of the Turkish coast, and presumably force a fleet action.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

THE TURKISH FLIGHT FROM LULE BURGAS.

Correspondents' Remarkable Descriptions.

THIRTY MILES OF STARVING STRAGGLERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent sends a graphic description of the flight after the battle at Lule Burgas. He left Chorlu on November 2nd, and the whole of the thirty miles to Cherkesskeui, where he spent the night, was a long line of starving stragglers and wounded, tramping doggedly along. There was no vestige of order.

Cherkesskeui was a pandemonium. There was no army, only a mob of soldiers and refugees, crowds of whom were fighting to reach the four trains, that were waiting to start. These were already packed to suffocation with women and children, household goods being piled anyhow in cattle trucks. The wounded were thrown into the carriages pell-mell.

Two saloons were occupied by Nazim Pasha and his staff and the foreign attaches.

Cherkesskeui was burned at night, indicating that no stand would be made there. During the whole of the next day he saw the same weary, spiritless tramp of the remnants of the Army to the rear, except that most of the sick and wounded had now dropped out and perished. Mingled with the rabble of soldiery were thousands of bullock-waggons, in which the country-people were driving with all their goods to Stamboul. It was the migration of a whole people, the return of the Turk to Asia, that the train crawled past.

"DEPARTURE FROM EUROPE."

The last train to leave Cherkesskeui, whistling continually to clear a path through the rabble, was festooned with humanity—women, children and soldiers clinging to the front of the engine, to the foot-boards and couplings, and crowding on the roofs. Numbers of men on the tramp endeavoured to gain a footing. Some were beaten off, while some were successful. The whole line of retreat was marked by burning villages.

The correspondent reached Chatalja on the 4th instant. There was no sign of a stand being made at that time, no camp and army; but he learned that there were four thousand troops in the forts at Hademkeul. Even these were half-starved though only twenty miles from the capital.

The train reached Constantinople on the 5th instant. The whole hundred miles was an unbroken, endless chain of soldiers and refugees. Not a single regiment, not a single company of organized soldiers, was seen—only men without arms, food or *morale*, whose officers had utterly disappeared. Apparently, they had not even troubled to blow up the railway behind them.

The *Morning Post* and *Daily News* correspondents followed the retreat along the road from Chorlu to Silviri, and thence by boat to Constantinople. They describe similar scenes—vessels, weighted with human cargo to the water's edge, replacing the trains. They also describe the scene as the migration of the Turk and their final departure from Europe.

DISARMING THE PEOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.

The Government is taking active measures to disarm all classes of the population, including the refugees. Cart-loads of guns, pistols and knives are being daily conveyed to the Ministry of War for storage.

BULGARIAN SILENCE.

What is Happening Outside Adrianople.?

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is remarkable that there is no news whatever of the Bulgarian advance or successes at Adrianople and Chatalja, except most brief unofficial messages from Sofia and Lieut. Wegener's despatches.

The military correspondent of the *Times* argues from various indications that the Bulgarian attacks on Adrianople from October 22nd to November 8th proved abortive in spite of repeated onslaughts. He believes that the Turks are altogether in a good posture of defence, and says it remains to be seen how far Lieut. Wegener's despatches are over-coloured in the direction of optimism.

A TURKISH BOMBARDMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.

The Turkish fleet, yesterday, bombarded a Bulgarian battery near Rodosto.

SERVIAN ACTIVITY.

Unconfirmed Reports of more Captures.

BELGRADE, Nov. 11.

Unconfirmed reports are current here that the Servians have captured Dibra after severe fighting, and that Monastir also has surrendered.

The Third Army is advancing on the Adriatic, but its progress is delayed by the appalling roads.

The fall of Durozzo is expected in a day or two.

THE AUSTRIAN COMPLICATION

Press Demonstration in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

Russian papers of all shades of opinion are denouncing Austria's attempt to deprive Servia of the fruits of her sacrifices.

SOFIA, Nov. 11.

Commenting on Austria's attitude, the Government organ, the *Mir*, insists that the Powers should realise the changed conditions and cease treating the Balkan States as *proteges*, but says that any agreement on the basis of perfect equality for the rights of both parties will be welcome.

BULGARIA AND THE ALLIANCE.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11.

The president of the Bulgarian Sobranje has arrived here and has conferred with Count von Berchtold and the German Ambassador.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech is universally applauded as moderate, statesmanlike and steadying, amidst much aggressive talk on one side and the other.

His deprecation of the raising of isolated questions while the war continues is regarded as applying equally to Austria and Servia, while his strong emphasis on harmony existing between the powers is considered as testimony that the situation is not nearly so acute as it has been represented.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Anxiety for the Safety of the Turkish Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a proclamation pointing out that the war has not yet yielded any satisfactory result.

The presence of the enemy at Chatalja, the gate of Constantinople, where the possibility of failure must be faced, is a cause of anxiety for the safety and tranquillity of the capital. The Government has neglected no measure to preserve order, and exhorts the inhabitants to remain calm. It warns the disseminators of false reports, which cause the Powers to send warships, that they will be severely punished.

CHOLERA OUTBREAKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.

The outbreak of cholera, which was first discovered among the wounded arriving at Constantinople, is spreading seriously. There are numerous cases among the troops in the Chatalja lines, and several cases have appeared among civilians in the city.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FORCE

More Warships Arrive at Constantinople.

A second warship of each of the great Powers is arriving at Constantinople.

The Porte has authorised, in addition, the passage through the Straits, of Dutch Spanish and Rumanian warships.

A CALCUTTA MEETING.

CALCUTTA Nov. 11.

Both Hindus and Mahomedans are expressing sympathy for Turkey and are subscribing to the Red Crescent Society Fund. Meetings are being held in the interior and funds are being collected. In Calcutta last evening four meetings were held. At the Beadon-square meeting, which was largely attended both by Hindus and Mahomedans and presided over by Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal, a resolution was adopted boycotting European goods as a means to weaken the enemies of Turkey. At the Moslem Institute meeting, presided over by Mr. Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate, it was resolved to request the Moslem University Constitution Committee to transfer the University funds to the relief of the Turkish wounded.

At the third meeting, which was convened by the Central National Moslem Association, Rs. 1,000 was contributed towards the British Red Crescent Society and further subscriptions were called for.

At the fourth meeting, which was held at Kidderpore, Rs. 1,200 was collected.

MR. BRYCE TO RETIRE.

Official Notification at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Bryce last Saturday notified President Taft of his early retirement from the post of British Ambassador to the United States.

The *Morning Post* states that Sir C. A, Spring-Rice, British Minister to Sweden, will succeed Mr. Bryce.

Mr. James Bryce is an old man and he is a great man. So great, indeed, as somebody said the other day of another great man, that he has succeeded in escaping relegation to the House of Lords while he is still able to be useful as a servant of the State. The news that he is retiring from the Ambassadorship of the United States, however, will come as a reminder that he is seventy-four years old, an age long past that at which diplomats give up active careers as a rule, though there has been nothing in Mr. Bryce's recent work to suggest that he is past his mission. It would be difficult to discover among living Britishers one who is as distinguished as Mr. Bryce—certainly none who is more distinguished.

Long years before 1907, when he became his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, he had achieved distinction. He entered the House of Commons in 1880, but even before that had come into his own as a scholar and man of letters; but from the public point of view it was in 1886 that he took his first real step forward becoming Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's short-lived Government. After six years in Opposition we again hear of Mr. Bryce prominently in 1892 when as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, he once more occupied a place in the public life of the country. Consequent on a reconstruction of the Cabinet in 1894 he became President of the Board of Trade, and later when his party came back after their long absence from office, Mr. Byrce figured as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the exacting conditions of British political life Mr. Bryce was always a successful if not brilliant statesman, and was truly and properly regarded as highly for his integrity as for his high attainments as a litterateur.

When he was selected by the Liberal Government for the post of Washington, so we have been told, some suspicion was created in Canada. Describing his work just before he left on his Australian holiday the Canadian correspondent of the "Times" declared that "when he first vsisited Ottawa and Toronto after his assumption of office he was lectured—the word is not too strong—in language which verged upon discourtesy. We knew Mr. Bryce as the author of "The American Commonwealth" and as a friend of Goldwin Smith, and there was some fear that he was too favourably disposed towards the United States to enter into Canadian feeling and consider Canadian interests with adequate sympathy and understanding. But long ago all this feeling of uneasiness was dispelled, and that not by any public statement or any aggressive action of the Ambassador. Indeed, more than any of his predecessors he has come to be regarded as the Ambassador of Canada. In sympathetic co-operation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Grey he has mellowed the feeling of Washington towards Canada, has maintained a fortunate and fruitful unity of Canadian and British interests, and has developed a relation between the United States and the Dominion as cordial and confident as that between the United States and the Mother Country. No one now hears even a whisper that Canadian interests are neglected by the British Ambassador or that pressure is laid upon Canadian Ministers to forego reasonable demands out of consideration for Imperial interests. Behind all this, no doubt, is the ever-increasing regard for Great Britain in the United States, produced by the uniformly sympathetic attitude of the British Press and British statesmen towards the American people, and increase of national confidence and readier recognition in Canada of the duties and responsibilities of Empire. Towards this happier situation Mr. Bryce has greatly contributed, and undoubtedly during his term of office many causes of friction between Canada and the United States have been removed."

It would be futile to endeavour to present a better estimate of the great services Mr. Bryce has rendered to his country in more or less difficult circumstances. He survived a very bitter and, as it proved, entirely unjustified attack in connection with the Reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States, and it will not be too much to say that when Mr. Bryce returns to the Homeland to enter upon the leisure which leads to rest, it will also be to receive the sincere thanks and appreciation of the nation.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF HOME RULE REJECTED.

Opposition Secure a Majority of 22 Votes.

WILD SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Government was defeated in the Commons to-day by 228 votes to 206 in a division on the finance provisions of the Home Rule Bill.

The House thereupon adjourned amid the most exciting scenes, the Opposition cheering wildly.

Although it has been known for some time that the financial provisions in the Home Rule Bill are disliked, the easy majorities by which the various clauses have been passed in Committee left little room for the belief that the Government would be defeated over the measure in the House of Commons.

In 1886, Mr. Gladstone's Bill, it will be remembered, was rejected on the motion for second reading by a majority of thirty votes, a decision which led directly to the dissolution of Parliament.

The next attempt to pass Home Rule through the Commons (in 1893) succeeded, but the measure was rejected by the Lords, although the rejection was not followed by resignation.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Lord Furness.

TANGIER, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald Lister, from malaria.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. W. S. Penley the actor, author of "Charley's Aunt."

Lord Furness of Grantley, formerly and better known as Sir Christopher Furness, was born at West Hartlepool in 1852, the seventh son of the late John Furness of West Hartlepool, and of Averill, daughter of John Wilson, late of Naisbet Hall, Co. Durham. He was the head of the great firm of Furness, Wethy and Co., shipbuilders, of Hartlepool, and of the Furness line of steamers. He sat for many years in the House of Commons, in which as one of the biggest shipowners in the world he was one of the richest members. Educated privately, he married at the age of twenty-four, and set about the founding of his immense business. He became the moving spirit in five of the largest shipbuilding works in the north of England, and in three engineering concerns, in addition to which he was a colliery proprietor and iron-master. With these responsibilities, it is not difficult to understand that he was one of the most extensive employers of labour in the country, and recently his experiments in his own concerns with schemes of co-partnerships with his workmen have been watched with great interest. Lord Furness was a firm believer in their soundness and efficacy and in his views he was supported by some other extensive employers of labour, notably Sir W. H. Lever, as well as by leading members of the Labour Party. Largely as a result of Lord Furness' experiments, the Labour Co-partnerships Association was formed and the following definition of co-partnership, published by them, may appropriately be quoted :—

"Co-partnership assumes a standard wage before there can be any talk of profit to divide. A standard wage assumes organization to maintain it and to raise it. It assumes reasonable forms of trade unionism, collective bargaining, the meeting of capital and labour upon equal terms. Organization of both employers and employed, with conciliation machinery to fall back upon when outstanding differences remain, we regard as necessary in the interests alike of labour, capital and the community as a whole.

"But we say that such organization is not enough. The conflict of interest, still remains too acute. The situation requires to be humanized and softened by some measure of an unmistakable common interest and by the habit of working together. These co-partnership gives, as it gives the workman also a provision for his old age, amounting gradually to some hundreds of pounds per man in actual instances which we could quote."

Sir Christopher Furness, who had received his knighthood three years earlier, tried his first Parliamentary venture in 1898, when he unsuccessfully contested York City. He was elected Liberal member for Hartlepool for 1891, and continued to represent the constituency till 1895. He was again member for the same town from 1900-10 : and was re-elected in the latter year but unseated on petition. A few months later he was raised to the peerage He was the owner of 30,000 acres, being Lord of the Manors of Cundall and Grantley, in the North Riding, and patron of seven livings. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Marmaduke Furness, who was born in 1883.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Lester K.C.M.G., C.V.O., who was the third son of the third Lord Rebblesdale and was born in 1865, had been Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier since 1908. During his earlier years in the Diplomatic Service, which he entered in 1886, he was employed at Berlin, Paris, Athens and Constantinople. He was Secretary to H. M's. Legation at Copenhagen from 1902 to 1904. From 1904-5 he was Counsellor to the Embassy at Rome, and from 1905 to 1908 Counsellor to H. M's. Embassy at Paris. He was created C. V. O. in 1905, and K. C. M. G. last year. He was the author of a book on "Jean Goujon and his work."

[The late Mr. William Sydney Penley was one of the most popular actors English comedy has ever known. It is impossible at short notice to give a list of the parts he has created, but it will be safe to say that for many years he was one of the theatrical iodols of the London playgoing public. If asked to name his most remarkable success, most people would give "Charley's Aunt, one of Brandon Thomas's finest productions. This comedy ran for hundreds of nights before crowded houses in the Globe and St. James's theatres in London, and, although it is now just twenty years ago since it was written, "Charley's Aunt' never fails to fill a house in any part of the English speaking world..

Mr. Penley's death—he was sixty-one—removes from the English stage one of its brightest and most cheery figures, and leaves bereaved a very large circle of friends inside and outside the profession.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 10.

The Sultan of Perak, at a meeting of the Federal Council on the 12th instant, will move a resolution approving the offer to Britain by the Federal States of a first-class armoured ship, to be constructed as soon as his Majesty's advisers consider desirable.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. steamer "Medina" left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. with the outward mails of the 1st instant.

THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

His Excellency's Speech at the State Banquet.

THE NEW MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(Viceroy's Camp,) INDORE, Nov. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech at the State banquet at Indore on November 9th, 1912:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must begin the few remarks which I am to make to you this evening with an expression of the most hearty thanks on behalf of Lady Hardinge and myself for the kind way in which your Highness has proposed our health and for the very kind manner in which it has been received. We also wish to acknowledge with gratitude your Highness' generous entertainment of us and the care expended on making arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment. It was my intention last year to come to Indore myself to invest your Highness with ruling powers, and it was a disappointment to me that, owing to the necessity for my presence at Delhi to supervise the preparations for the Durbar, I was prevented from carrying out this intention. It was, however, with all the greater pleasure that I was able to receive your Highness at Simla this summer and that I have been able to accept your Highness' very kind invitation to come here now to visit this most interesting and progressive state, and to renew and strengthen among your own people my friendship with your Highness upon which I lay so much stress and value.

I am glad that the prospects of harvest are generally favourable, although, owing to several years of more or less deficient rainfall, rain is still wanted. I am also glad to learn that the condition of the State is in every way prosperous. I am particularly glad to learn from my Agent in Central India, and the Resident, that your Highness has the strength of mind and wisdom which are not always to be found in youth, to avail yourself freely of the counsels of those to whom maturer years have brought a ripe experience, and that you are faithfully acting on the advice conveyed in my *kharita* which was delivered to you on the occasion of your investiture.

PROMISING BEGINNINGS.

Your Highness is to be specially congratulated on the wisdom and foresight with which you have faced the difficulties of the opium situation. The Durbar has reduced the area of cultivation and has given practical and successful attention to the problem of substituting other crops and industries for poppy cultivation and the opium trade. In this important matter your Highness' Durbar have readily fallen in with the policy of Government, and have materially assisted us in the solution of a most difficult and harassing problem ; and our most cordial thanks are due to you for your support.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my strong approval of your Highness' sense and sagacity in the friendly attitude you have adopted towards your Rajput nobility. Unity is strength and your Highness' position will be made more secure and also more pleasant if you continue to rally round you those noble families who are your natural supporters in time of trouble and your natural attendants and companions at all times.

Let me in this connection venture to offer your Highness a word of advice. Build up within your own State a body of your own subjects on whom you can rely to serve you. Take them young, educate them, select the best, fit them for high places and when they are fit confer high places upon them. Give them responsibility, enlist their interest and sympathy in the work of administration and I confidently predict that you will not regret the step you have taken.

I am glad that your Highness is already interested in the education of your people, and that you have given practical evidence that you realise the importance of giving the best education to your nobility by your recent generous donation of 2 1-2 lakhs of rupees to the Daly College, which I was so pleased to visit yesterday and of which I have carried away the happiest impressions. The gift was most liberal and the object entirely worthy.

Your Highness' Imperial Service Troops form a most useful adjunct to the defence of the Empire, and I am glad to learn that they did excellent work at Delhi under the Commandant, Major Lutf Ali Khan, and were specially complimented by the Durbar Committee.

I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating your Highness upon your intention to take the advice of Mr. Lanchester, one of our Delhi experts, upon the improvement of your Capital, with a view to ameliorating its sanitary condition and diminishing the ravages of plague amongst your subjects.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

Your Highness' career is all before you and I wish to impress upon you the magnificent opportunities that lie to your hand, opportunities that I am sure will not be wasted. Seldom, if ever, has a young chief entered with so bright a future before him or with a better preparation for the high duties which Providence has been pleased to call upon him to discharge. Your Highness received an excellent education at the Mayo College, and has had the advantages of European travel and the widening influences which this and some slight acquaintance with men of high lineage and position in the great countries of the West should impart. The finances of your State are completely satisfactory, and every department of the State has been reorganised during your minority by specially selected officers, and, now that your Highness has taken over the administration, you have in the Resident, Mr. Wood, and my Agent in Central India, Mr. O'Dwyer, political officers of well-known ability, on whose friendship and assistance you may rely.

While I need hardly say how ready I and my successors will always be to help you in any way to the best of our power, I would urge your Highness to reflect upon these great opportunities. With you and with you alone it rests to decide how they shall be used. I am confident from what I know and have seen of your Highness' high sense of duty and devotion to your State, that now at the outset of your career you have decided that they will be used only for good, and that later on in your life you will be able to look back upon your rule as a task well performed ; and that the British Government, your subjects and posterity will be able to revere your name as that of a great, good and just ruler.

It is my earnest wish and the wish of all present here that your Highness will be blessed with long life and much happiness, and with strength and health for the carrying out of your life's work. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of his Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar.

On Sunday morning Their Excellencies attended divine service at St. Anne's Church. In the afternoon the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, with a part of their suite, motored to Dhar.

LADY HARDINGE LEAGUE.

Providing Linen for Indian Hospitals.

A DESERVING MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The appeal made by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge in aid of the Hospitals in the Punjab and N. W. F. Province has met with general and generous support. Nearly Rs. 4,000 (£265) has been received in cash, of which nearly Rs. 3,000 was contributed by members and annual subscribers and Rs. 1,000 was the gift of H. H. the Nizam.

Besides these contributions in money, linen and blankets were sent in by associates to the value of (at a rough estimate) Rs. 1,170, or £78.

Twenty seven hospitals were assisted, sixteen military family hospitals and eleven civil. They were asked to send in a list of requirements and it has been found possible to very nearly meet all demands.

It is calculated that the league will have dispensed linen and blankets to the value of £260 and that after all expenses have been met, a sum of over Rs. 1,000 should remain to the credit of the Fund.

The following ladies were associates in 1912:—

For lady Hardinge—Mrs. C. H. Atkins, Mrs M. Butler, P. Collins, Holmes, Peyton, W. H. Clark, Birdwood, Miss. Thorn, Lady. Butler, Lady McMahon. Carlyle, P. Cleveland, Harnam Singh, Mrs. Gamble, Austin Smith, Stark, Carter.

For lady Dane—Mrs. E. D. Maclagan, Denny Meredith, Tollinton Godley, Scratchley, Casson, Robertson, Lady Reid.

For lady Creagh and lady Willcocks—Mrs. Stokes, Carnegy, Watson, L. Smith, Brunker, Chalterton, Turner, Leader, Miss O'Donnell, Mrs. Pivi.

There is also lengthy list of names of ordinary members and annual subscribers.

Her Excellency is quite aware that there are many things necessary for the improvement of the standard of comfort in many hospitals apart from linen, and it is her earnest hope by arousing general interest in their condition to find out the special needs of each institution and so make the League of extended usefulness. Lady Hardinge as Patroness, Lady Creagh as President, and Lady Dane and Lady Willcocks as Vice Presidents wish to thank very warmly all those who have contributed to the success of the league and trust that they may count on their co-operation in the future.

The report is signed by :—LILIAN LUKIS Hon. Sec. Linen League.

CALCUTTA-CHINA STEAMERS.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Still in the field.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

In reference to the article in the London *Times* from Reuter's Tokyo correspondent, dated October 3rd stating that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha could not afford to continue the fight with the British India Company, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., the local agents, in an interview to-day, said that since the Nippon Yusen Kaisha started the Calcutta run in October 1911, they had had to put on bigger ships of a total increased tonnage of 3,875, and had had no difficulty in getting full cargoes. This fact proved that they were quite prepared to continue the struggle.

MADRAS PURDAH LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Hajee Badsha Sahib presided over a meeting of purdah ladies in aid of the Madras Red Crescent Society. She emphasised the need for funds and the co-operation of ladies with the movement. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Two thousand rupees in cash and many jewels were subscribed.

Application are pouring in from intending volunteers for house to house collection, and the Madras Red Crescent Society has accepted the services of one hundred of them. Arrangements are being made on a large scale for collecting funds in mosques throughout the Madras Presidency on the occasion of the coming Bakr-Id festival.

MUTINY VETERAN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

The death has occurred here of Captain Routleff, who entered the East India Company's service in 1847 and during the mutiny was a Bugler in the Bengal Artillery. He distinguished himself at the action of Chinhut, and served in the defence of Lucknow and its subsequent siege and capture. He received the Mutiny medal and two clasps. The deceased was interred in the Residency cemetery to-day with full military honours.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu will arrive at Government House, Lahore, on the 14th and leave on the 17th. There will probably be a garden party at Government House on the 16th, to enable him to met the gentlemen representing the various Indian communities. He hopes also to visit several of the educational institutions and the law Courts.

A central co-operative credit bank has been opened at Jubbulpur and one is shortly to be opened in Nagpur also.

A provincial durbar will be held at Nagpur on the 13 December, next, in connection with the golden jubilee of the British administration of these provinces, when some of the Chhatisgarh Feudatory Chiefs, will be installed.

The garden party which the Sind Mahomedans are giving to the Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband has been fixed for Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Zoological Gardens, Karachi.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes : a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night : there is no tedious wait for hot water.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The Western Railway.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, OCT. 28.

SPEAKING in reply to toast of "The Federal Parliament at the riflemen's luncheon at Sydney, the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) said he was a thorough believer in the value of rifle shooting as part of the national training, and he could assure them the Commonwealth Government intended to foster it. Some people thought universal training was something that was going to destroy rifle shooting as at present practised. Nothing of the kind. The introducing of universal training was having the opposite tendency. Never before had there been such fine range accommodation in Australia as there was to-day. Rifle shooting was not being lost sight of by the Government. There were at present 280 rifle clubs in the Commonwealth, with a membership of 12,239, and this showed that the movement was going ahead. It was the intention of the Government to see that a Bisley team was sent home next year. It was also intended to give a vote of £300 towards the cost of a Commonwealth shoot at Hobart.

When delivering his Budget Speech in the Western Australian Parliament on Thursday Mr. Scaddan is reported to have said the Prime Minister had notified that he was making provision for a floating dock at Fremantle, Referring to Mr. Scaddan's statement, Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence said there must have been some error for so far as he knew there was no such provision being made at the present, In the naval scheme said Senator Pearce, there is provision for a floating dock to be built at Cockburn Sound. It is likely that an amount for the dock will be placed on the Estimates for next year. Speaking on the question of dock accommodation generally the Minister said:—It is our intention to make a start with the building of the docks in the next financial year, Money will be provided for that purpose. According to the scheme of Admiral Henderson the docks will be the floating docks and we shall begin work at the different bases mentioned in the report—Darwin, Thursday Island, Sydney, Melbourne, Fremantle and Port Lincoln,

THE IDEAL OF THE NAVY.

At the first annual dinner of the Navy Office the Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) in proposing the toast of the Australian navy said no more appropriate day than the anniversary of Trafalgar could have been chosen on which to hold a gathering of the staff of the Navy Office. It was an omen of success that Capt. Huges Onslaw, the second navel member, who have arrived that morning, was present. The Australian navy had made a good start. This young navy had the splendid traditions of the imperial fleet as their example and inspiration, and it was this ideal of the most efficient navy in the world that they should set themselves to reach. At present there were 165 boys on the Tingira being trained, and by the time the fleet unit was ready the total number of boys stated in Admiral Henderson's report would be available. While managing our own affairs continued the Minister, we are still part of the Empire, and what affects the Empire affects us, and the integrity and co-operation of the whole of the Dominions with the mother country is the ideal which we must keep before us, and with other Dominions we must fight side by side the moment the warning is given. It is with this view that the Government are looking to New Zealand and asking them to join us in making the unit in the Pacific stronger and larger. Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Creswell, in reply, applauded the idea of an associated fleet, and hoped that Australia would make an effort to become the best member of the team. (Cheers.)

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

With the object of discussing the compulsory service system and formulating a scheme for the removal of disabilities and its smoother working generally, the Minister of Defence has called a conference of citizen officers from each State in the Commonwealth. This conference began to-day at Barracks. Colonel Chauvel, the adjutant-general, presided. There were over 300 separate resolutions submitted for consideration by the conference from the various States, but many of the suggestions are duplicated. Most of the matters dealt with to-day were small details as to the working of the scheme, and so far there have been no big questions discussed by the conference. Every assistance is being given by the Adjutant-General to meet the views of the delegate. Officers of the permanent staff are being admitted to the conference, and questioned from time to time, and are giving information as to the possibility of altering minor points in the regulations deemed necessary by the citizen officers. The authorities seem to be well disposed towards the conference, and willing that the advice of an officer who has actually had the handling of men should be taken. It will probably be the end of the week beforo the conference finishes its deliberations.

At a meeting of the Council of the School of Mines, on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. E, A. Roberts, M.H.R., read a telegram which he had received from Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, to the effect that it had been decided to recognise the Adelaide School of Mines. Associate diploma in engineering in connection with the navy, This action of the Commonwealth Government is a fitting recognition of the high status of the South Australian School of Mines courses. The regulations of the Royal Australian Navy provide that various Universities having four-year mechanical engineering courses may nominate graduatesfor positions of probationary engineer-sub-lieutenants, to be confirmed in the rank of engineer sub-lieutenants after a year's training in ships of naval establishments on passing the prescribed examinations in the courses of instruction which they have undergone. The decission of the Minister of Defence extends those provisions to associate of the School of Mines in mechanical and electrical engineering,

AN ADELAIDE DISTURBANCE.

Adelaide audiences have such a reputation for orderliness that the unseemingly uproar, which characterised the gathering held in the Adelaide Town Hall on Monday night, came as a rude shock to those who thought our regard, as a community, for the proprieties of public debate was of a higher standard. The meeting according to the local paper, was convened at the instance of a number of citizens who wished to discuss the Commonwealth Defence Act, and was presided over by the Mayor (Mr. Lavington Bonython) At an early stage it became apparent that two factions were strongly represented—those who favor and those who oppose the compulsory principle of the Act, and as the speakers warmed to their task the audience became aroused also, and scenes of indescribable confusion ensued. The value of the meeting, whether judged from an educational point of view or as an index of the true state of public opinion on the important question of Australian defence, was practically nil. Most of those opposed to the present system of military training were prepared to admit the need of some adequate scheme of defence. What they objected to was the element of compulsion which the Federal Parliament, without a direct reference of the matter to the electors, have seen fit to impose. Lurid pictures were painted of Australia in the grip of a military despotism, and of the perpetration, under the Defence Act, of all manner of oppression. As arguments in an excited debate these fears may carry a certain weight, but when they come to be viewed in the sober light of reality they lose much of their force. The broad-based franchise of the Commonwealth will always prove a sufficent safeguard against the continuance of a law that may be made an instrument of oppression, and the love of individual liberty inherent in the British race will always supply an adequate counter influence to the growth of that spirit of Continental militarism, which some people seem to dread. Honest objectors, of course, whose consciences forbid them participating or allowing their children to participate, in a system which may involve them in bloodshed and war, have a right to be heard. For such there is a conscience clause in the Act, and if it does not meet with their approval they should formulate a provision that will do so. The meeting carried a resolution condemning the Defence Act, while an amendment representing the opposite view was lost. As the gathering was convened by the opponents of the scheme, the result was not unexpected; yet there can be very little doubt but that the country as a whole approves of the newly-inaugurated system of defence, and is quite prepared to make what sacrifice is involved in ensuring that the youth of the Commonwealth shall be trained to meet a possible foe. Recent developments in the old world, combined with the strain which the competition of navy building has imposed on the motherland, have thrown the Dominions of the Empire—Canada, the Commonwealth, South Africa and New Zealand —more on their own resources than ever before, and with the menace of an awakening East, and the question of the naval supremacy of the Pacific before her, Australia has need to be prepared. She is meeting the need right well, and in her scheme of naval and land defence is to be seen, not the incipient dominance of a ruthless militarism, as some would have us believe, but a steady preparation to defend her commercial and national liberty. It is scarcely to be expected that a scheme so complex and far-reaching as that of national defence will not have its defects. Time and experience in the working of the system will reveal these and the Federal Legislature may be trusted to remove any unjust disabilities that may ensue.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

In the Victorian Legislative Assembly the Premier (Mr. Watt) moved—"That, in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the electrification of the metropolitan railways system be proceeded with, and the House hereby authorises the Government to take all necessary steps in that direction." He said the procedure he was following had been adopted because it was the most expeditious manner of submitting the question for the decision of both Houses, and separated the broad question of electrification from the details which would be involved in the preparation for a Bill. The next stage after the resolution was adopted would be the insertion of a financial provision in the schedule of a loan application Bill. After careful consideration of the whole matter the Government felt that they were in a position to produce evidence that would satisfy members and the country with regard to their proposals. The policy of the Government was to make the passenger service reasonably expeditious and satisfactory to the people who owned it, to supply cheap power and light for the benefit of the community, and facilitate the industrial development of the State, and for the purpose of securing all those things to take such steps as would ensure the generation and distribution of electricity on lines that would give security of supply without waste or duplication of capital outlay by the State municipalities or private enterprise. The Government also desired to give every facility for the development of the brown coal resources of the State if it was found commercially possible to develop them in connection with electrification. Since 1908 the number of passengers carried on the suburban lines had increased from 39,000,000 to over 90,000,000. The pressure was sometimes so great that 30 per cent of the passengers were not able to obtain seats. The electrification of the metropolitan system was absolutely necessary if the requirements of the State were to fulfilled. Mr. Watt added that, assuming the calculations made were correct, the direct profit resulting from electrification would be £140,000 after paying interest on the cost of electrification and providing a sinking fund. By 1917 it was estimated that 150,000,000 passengers would be carried, and if that were so the profits of the department would increase to £360,000. Electricity would give an average speed of 21 miles as against 16 given by steam. The increase of the speed would tend greatly to increase the average length of the journeys as it would enable business men to live farther from the city. The working cost in 1915 would be—electricity £235,465 steam £360,431. The capital expenditure required to furnish an electrical service to deal with the traffic of 1915 was estimated at £2,183,420. This included—power station £761,053 under ground cable £83,188 overhead transmission wires £59,875, sub-stations £328, 708 track equipment £562,280 overline structures £4,350 telegraph and telephone wires and other sundries £20,000 equipment of car sheds pits etc. £66,000 rolling stock, less cost of providing additional steam cost, £297,966. The debate on the motion was adjourned.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The work on the Western railway line is progressing satisfactorily. Owing to the small arrivals of plant it has not been deemed advisable to increase the number of men, which remains at about 180. The effectiveness of the scoops is fully demonstrated now that they are seen at work, and the excavation operations will be greatly facilitated. It has been definitely decided to form an embankment on the water side of the sandhills towards the head of the gulf. This decision slightly alters the route, which will have the advantage of skirting the continually shifting and unstable hills of sand. There is no doubt that the scheme is a wise one. Future trouble will be avoided, and as the embankment will be two feet above the highest known water-mark, security is assured. Rails and other plant are being conveyed to the site of the embankment on barges, and its construction is well under way. Mr. J. Waters and party are pushing on with the survey of the line to the ballast pit, and report satisfactory progress. The Clan Mackay arrived to-day with a further shipment of plant. The Winfield discharged this week 1,000 packages of material, consisting chiefly of hopper waggons. These were loaded into trucks and discharged near the workshops in Tassie-street, where they will be assembled. This is the largest shipment of plant yet received and when the

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

waggons are equipped and ready for use they will enable the work to be pushed on more rapidly.

NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCES.

The State Treasurer delivered his Budget speech at Sydney on Monday. He said that the year finished with a surplus of £61,362, and he estimated that the current year would conclude with a surplus of £34,308, after including a proposal for a grant of £200,000 to the public works fund. The Government Savings Bank showed that the balance at credit of depositors had increased during the year by over £2,500,000. This was the largest in the history of the institution, and showed what an important factor in the finances of the State the bank was fast becoming. The pastoral, dairying, agricultural, mining, forestry, and fisheries, and minor industries had produced £46,950,000 during the year. The manufacturing industry had increased by nearly 100 per cent. in 10 years, from £9,740,000 to £19,134,000. The total value of plant and machinery in 1911 was £12,521,072 and the total output was £54,374,928. The Government had set apart £2,427,000 for expenditure on additional railway stock and additions to railway lines, station buildings, and other works urgently required to meet the large and expanding traffic. He did not anticipate that the Government would have any difficulty in getting whatever money it required this year from the London market, but it was clear that it would have to pay more in the shape of interest than it had been doing in the past. Last year the loan expenditure was about £5,656,900 and he had every confidence that this year the Government would be able to provide up to about £6,000,000. Negotiations were now in progress for a loan in London, and he hoped before long to be able to make a definite announcement on the subject. A sum of £270,000 had to be provided for, and additional taxation to that amount would be raised by probate and stamp duties, and an adjustment of the income tax.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Several members of the board appointed by the Minister for Home Affairs to report on the suitableness of the prize designs for the laying out of the Federal capital city returned to Melburne to-day from Cannberra. The board expects to have its report ready next week. One important determination arrived at is in connection with the extensive lake at ornamental water scheme included in the first prize design. Gauges placed in the Molonglo River have satisfied the officers that there will be sufficient water available, and tests made of the proposed sites for lakes have shown that a good bottom can be obtained. It is probable, therefore that the ornamental water scheme, which is one of the special feature of the first prize design will be carried out. Regarding the flow of water in the Cotter River, which will be used for domestic purposes, Colonel Miller, the Administrator of the territory, has reported that last month's flow would have been sufficient to supply Sydney with water for seven months.

A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Protection of Birds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your humanitarian readers attention to the very excellent work done by The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W., to educate public opinion on the diabolical cruelties suffered by many thousands of poor birds owing to the wicked fashions of keeping birds in cages, and wearing osprey plumes. Realising the horrible cruelties "inseparably" connected with the abovementioned fashions, many kind-hearted English ladies and gentlemen do not patronise the trade in the plumage of birds or the catching of birds for cages. Various dreadful cruelties to poor birds are exposed from time to time in the Society's journal "Bird Notes and News" and its pamphlets and leaflets. The Society has succeeded in inducing Parliament to pass laws for the protection of birds, and so, many cruel bird-catchers are punished, their nets are destroyed and the birds caught by them are released, if uninjured, or put out of their misery, if suffering pain from injuries. I pray that English and Indian humanitarians may kindly correspond with the secretary of the Society, read its excellent literature, and start in India a similar society for the protection of poor birds. Who will earn a multitude of blessings by granting my above prayer?—Yours &c.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, 28th October.

Taxi-Stand Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been frequent complaints in the press with regard to the stand for taxi-cabs which is located between Green's and the Taj Mahal Hotel on the Apollo Bunder, but never before has the cause of complaint been more real than now. The locality is a perfect Bedlam, and whereas the residents had before to put up with the needless blowing of horns and the snorting of motors till midnight, the drivers of these cars have now taken to shouting to each other and conversing in the loudest tones throughout the night.

Is it not the duty of the police to put a stop to these disturbances? The only upholder of law and order to be seen in the neighbourhood is one of our yellow-turbaned friends and he is too timid to interfere. Were the stand located near a police station or, better still, opposite the residence of a superior officer of police, things might have been different.

But is the stand necessary where it is? I think not. It can quite well be placed on the Strand Road, where the noise would be dissipated almost as soon as produced. At present it is consumed and intensified by two high buildings and spreads over a wide area.

Our present Police Commissioner has done much for Bombay and he would place the weary residents of Apolio Bunder under a lasting debt of gratitude were he to move the taxis and their drivers to the Strand Road.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, Nov., 11 R.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

The closing of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference was marked last night by a social gathering of its members at the Tribhovandas Mangaldas house, at Girgaum Back-Road. A large number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen of the Reform Party were present and throughout the whole course of the evening a very gratifying spirit of brotherhood prevailed. It was in fact a practical demonstration of the fact that the progressive Hindus meant business and that they wished to break down the barriers of Caste.

A string band was in attendance which discoursed an excellent programme of music. Songs sung by Bania ladies to the accompaniment of the harmonium were greatly appreciated. Group photos were then taken of all present after which light refreshments were served.

At the close of the evening Sir N. J. Chandavarker spoke a few words expressing his keen satisfaction to note that Hindu society was making slow but sure progress, which was clearly shown by the gathering that evening. He also considered it a gratifying sign of the times that Hindu ladies were participating in the movement. It was on the cooperation of womanhood that the national welfare was dependant. It was a second finishing stroke of the Aryan Brotherhood, and the third was to follow on Tuesday (to-day), when a grand dinner to all Aryans was to be held. The speaker concluded his remarks by wishing the Aryan Brotherhood still greater success.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas, M. D; J Padhye, and Mr. Daphtary.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

In the meantime the Greeks have seized Lemnos as a naval base, and have generally showed an active master on the sea, that seems to foreshadow interesting developments, as soon as the Turkish Fleet enters the Ægean Sea.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Talking of the sea, reminds me, that to-day Mr. Winston Churchill starts his second year of office at the Admiralty, and it may be permissible to express a hope that the coming year may see less talk and more action on his part, than the one which has just come to a close. When he introduced the Navy estimates in March he announced that it was proposed "at the present time" to recast the organization of the Fleet so as to contain eight battle squadrons of eight battleships each with their attendant cruiser squadrons, flotillas, and all auxiliaries." An additional ship, the sixty-fifth of the organization, was to carry the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. Seven months have elapsed since then and in the first battle squadron there are seven instead of eight battleships; in the second seven battleships and only one auxiliary; the third has no auxiliaries or flotillas: the fourth has only four battleships, no cruiser squadron, no auxiliaries and no flotillas, the fifth has all the battleships but no auxiliaries: the sixth is non-existent: the seventh has eight battleships but no auxiliaries or flotillas and the eighth has nine battleships instead of eight, but no auxiliaries or flotillas. We should now have, according to Mr. Churchill's "proximate and clear" account, thirty-three battleships in full commission and thirty-two in reserve, but we actually have only twenty-seven in full commission and twenty-five in reserve. When, therefore, the third battle squadron under Admiral Burney, consisting of the King Edward, Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan and Zealandia, leaves for the Mediterranean the Home Fleet will be reduced to a strength far below that of the "average moment" which figured so largely in the speeches of the First Lord. It is not surprising therefore, that the Imperial Maritime League has entered a strong protest against the unwisdom of a policy that offers moments for selection.

BALLOON GUNS.

Germany has introduced an adaptation of the panorama sight for use with balloon guns, which can be used at an elevation of 70 degrees without necessitating acrobatic performance on the part of the layer. In its ordinary form the panorama sight is a vertical telescope with fixed horizontal eye-piece, surmounted by a cowl with a reflector which can be turned in any direction so as to command the whole horizontal circle. In the latest German balloon-guns the sight is a panorama telescope turned over on one side, so that the cowl can be turned up to give a view of an airship overhead without moving the eye-piece. The guns are mostly of high velocity 12 pdrs. with very flat trajectory, so that up to 3,000 yards little ranging for elevation is necessary. Exhaustive experiment have just been concluded in France with a view to test the strength of the mechanism, and the stability of aeroplanes. The machines have been towed by a locomotive at the rate of some sixty or seventy miles an hour, whilst the aviator has manipulated the machinery so as to bring unexpected strains suddenly on unexpected places. Thus, it has been possible to locate weak spots in construction, which had been unsuspected possible causes of accidents. Early steps will be taken to strengthen the machines intended for military purposes in these respects, with it is hoped a decrease of accidents as the result. The bi-planes as a rule stood the tests better than the monoplanes and revealed fewer defects. This was only to be expected as those of my readers will understand who followed the description of the structural differences of the two types which I gave in a recent letter.

AVIATION.

The report on the aviation work carried out at the last French manœuvres is published and is of considerable interest. Dirigibles find little favour. Vulnerability, and slowness in operation circumscribe their utility—whilst the ordinary two-sailed machine is considered to be well suited for tactical reconnaisance, the need of a more powerful aeroplane for extended work, almost certainly in face of opposition, is recognized. The type suggested is for a crew of four, with engines of 400 h. p. and an armament of light or machine guns and bomb tubes for the destruction of the airships of the enemy. The crew of four would admit of the pilot being relieved—a very necessary consideration in extended flights—as the strain of prolonged "tricks" at the helm tells severely both on nerves and physique. The pilot who was not steering would be able to tend the engine, and this in itself, as I have before pointed out, would relieve the steering pilot of a certain amount of anxiety, and possibly by timely attention to a small defect prevent an accident.

A CORRECTION.

In my letter of the 13th September—published October 1st—I wrote "other orders are in existence by which the services of Naval Officers rendered in peace can be fitly recognized, and it is, I should say, doubtful, if the rumour ever develops into anything more than a rumour." This my mischievous little enemy has distorted into "and it is I shall be sorry if the rumour" etc. As it is, I am glad to see that a solution has been found, which at all events will go far towards meeting the case, though it is not perhaps all, that was wanted, and that the first selections made by His Majesty have been gazetted with retrospective effect.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs for week ending 2nd Nov. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry......	2791·13	1445600	21830505	23276105
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·83	37600	597569	635169
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4000	61399	68399
Total...	2957·25	1487200	22492473	23979673
Earnings for corr espg. 7 days ending 2nd Nov. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry......	2791·68	1227728	17968788	19196516
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·90	35210	569620	604830
B.-K.Ry.........	40·29	2575	49734	52309
Total...	2957·87	1265513	18588142	19853 55
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	— 0·55	+ 217872	+ 3861717	+ 4079589
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	— 0·07	+ 2390	+ 27949	+ 20339
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 1425	+ 14665	+ 16090

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Aug. 1912.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Review of the Year.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The second All-India Sanitary Conference opened its session at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George at 10-30 a. m. to-day.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., presided and in his opening speech said:—

In welcoming you to our second all-India sanitary conference, I desire on behalf of the Government of India, to thank the Government of Madras for the arrangements which they have made for us, and the various Local Governments and Administrations and yourselves for your presence here. The experience of the past twelve months has, I think, demonstrated the utility of conference of this kind. Ideas and interests have been quickened on all sides and there are signs of a sanitary awakening in India, of the dawning of an age of greater attention to public health. Not the least hopeful sign is the number of applications which have been received from professional men and members of the general public for permission to attend our meetings. Many of these we should have liked but have for reasons of space been unable to grant. Our body is already large. I hope that it is thoroughly representative. We specially welcome the presence of non-official representatives of the different provinces as an augury of that co-operation between experts and layman without which, as I pointed out last year, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve any widespread sanitary progress in this country. You will observe certain changes in our procedure this year. In view of the number of papers submitted for consideration and the importance of the subjects dealt with, it has been decided to extend the conference from two to six days and to divide it into two sections, medical and engineering so as to enable both research workers and practical sanitarians to derive the fullest benefit from the discussions on their respective subjects without unduly prolonging the session.

Since we last met, two important administrative measures have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, namely the revival of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the introduction of a scheme for the reorganization of the sanitary services. Certain changes have been made in the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner. Experience has shown on the one hand that his usefulness depends largely on his touring freely and on the other hand that bacteriological and research work cannot be divorced from the practical side of medicine, without great waste of power and opportunity. It has been arranged, therefore, to relieve him of much of the office work that has hitherto tied him to headquarters, by amalgamating the office establishments of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and to hand over bacteriological and research work to the latter officer. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, remains the final authority on all technical sanitary matters and as such, has power as formerly to correspond direct with the Government of India. These arrangements will secure a high measure of practical efficiency and I take this opportunity to observe that we are indeed fortunate in starting them with officer so able, zealous, and tactful as Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis and Major Robertson.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The scheme for the reorganization of the sanitary services, to which I referred in my speech last year, continues a progressive policy of decentralisation by giving to Local Governments power to select their own sanitary commissioners under certain conditions. It also provides for the creation of eight additional appointments of deputy sanitary commissioner, two each for Madras and the United Provinces and four for the reconstituted provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. These appointments will no longer be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Indians possessing the necessary qualifications will be eligible for them. Provision is also made for the appointment of health officers of the first class for larger municipalities and of the second class for smaller towns. Officers of the first class will, for the present, be required to possess a British Diploma in public health, but this condition will be removed as soon as arrangements can be made in India for the necessary training. It is hoped that a post graduate class for the D. P. H. of the Calcutta University will shortly be opened in connection with the recently sanctioned School of Tropical medicine at Calcutta. In order to assist Local Governments to establish this trained service, the Government of India have offered to grant an annual subsidy to those governments which cannot find the money from provincial funds, to the extent of the entire cost of the additional deputy sanitary commissioners, and half the cost of the municipal health officers. It is hoped that Local Governments will then be able to help municipal bodies in the organization of a service of trained sanitary inspectors or a system similar to that in force in Madras and in the improvement of the subordinate staff of the conservancy establishments. In these ways the foundations are being laid of a modern and up-to-date organization which will expand in response to the demands that will be made upon it.

Under the auspices of the recently constituted research fund, an exhaustive enquiry into various problems connected with cholera and kala azar has been conducted by selected medical officers, and several interesting and important discoveries have been made and will be communicated to you in the course of the conference. Also a number of medical officers, and subordinates, after a careful training under Professor Howlett at Pusa, have been detailed for carrying out stegomyia surveys in all our chief ports with a view to the destruction or reduction to non-dangerous numbers of this mosquito, which is known to be the carrier of yellow fever. Major James, who was deputed to Panama to study that disease in its endemic area, is expected back in India at the end of this month, and he will be able to give us the benefit of his special and fresh experience in our preventive campaign against yellow fever before he proceeds on deputation to Ceylon for a period of one year under the Ceylon Government. It is proposed on the completion of the kala azar and cholera enquiries to take up the investigation of relapsing fever, elephantiasis, dysentry and the various types of pneumonia in connection with all of which many obscure points require elucidation.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

I now come to the disposal of the grant of five lakhs for anti-malarial measures. This sum is primarily intended for the execution of worked out anti-malarial projects. These may have reached one or other of two distinct and separate stages:—(i) initial and detailed local enquiries into the conditions causing the malaria, and (ii) the practical application of this knowledge towards ameliorating or removing these conditions. Grants-in-aid will in future be allotted only to schemes which have reached the second stage. During the current year grants have been given to projects which are still in the first stage and the following sums have been disbursed.—"Madras," for malarial enquiry in Ennore Rs. 28,000 "Bombay," malarial investigations in Sind and the Kanara District Rs. 21,380; Anti-malarial measures in Bombay city Rs. 50,000; "Bengal" experimental jungle clearing Rs. 50,000; "United Provinces," anti-malarial schemes in Saharanpur, Nagina and Kosi Rs. 1,80,000.

In the United Provinces alone was any big scheme ready. In other provinces several projects are now under consideration. These experiments will, it is hoped, result in much valuable knowledge for the benefit of the peoples of India.

Turning now to the agenda, perhaps the most important items are town-planning and the opening up of congested areas—subjects, I may say, very near to the heart of the Secretary of my Department, Mr. Ludovic Porter, whose enthusiasm and ability I desire heartily to acknowledge. The evils of overcrowding and defective ventilation which exist in all great cities are intimately connected with high death-rates and especially with the spread of tuberculosis. The Government of India have recently addressed Local Governments on the subject of the formation of anti-tuberculosis societies, but no societies of the kind and no preventive measures will check the ravages of this terrible scourge, unless effective measures are taken to improve the housing of the masses, to open out existing insanitary areas and to insure that all future town extensions are planned on scientific lines. These questions are fully treated in the important papers for discussion to-day on town-planning by Mr. Turner and on light and air in dwellings in Bombay by Mr. Orr. We are particularly grateful to these officers for attending the conference, for they can speak with a knowledge and experience which few in India possess; indeed, they may be called pioneers in India of the new science of town-planning. You will not expect me to offer any remarks on the various scientific and technical papers which will be read before the different sections, but I wish to draw special attention to the important discussion on rural and urban water supplies which will occupy the afternoon of the second day, and to the paper on travelling dispensaries in the United Provinces which will be read by Captain H. Ross. I confess that I can conceive no object more humane, no measure better calculated to brighten the lives of the people and reduce the mass of human suffering than the provision of a pure and sufficient water-supply where such does not exist. We are informed that travelling dispensaries have proved a great boon, not only in bringing medical and surgical relief within reach of the rural population, but also in winning the confidence of the people.

UTILITY OF EDUCATION.

It is no accident or idle chance that education and sanitation are united under the same department of the Government of India. Our first and signal objective is to educate the people as to the value and necessity of measures for protecting them in their homes and their lives and those dearest to them from the ravages of plague, malaria, cholera and other communicable diseases, and all the miseries which follow in their train. "Day and night," wrote Hesiod long ago, "diseases run to and fro amongst men at their will." "Automatoi phoitosi! That was the old idea. That is still the idea of the vast majority in India to-day. We are here to preach another doctrine to enforce another view. We believe, and we have proofs of our belief, that the courses of disease, though mysterious, are not capricious, but defined by conditions which are ascertainable. In this faith we are building up a school of research in India, which will soon rank with the first in the world. Fortified by the result of search we can leave the future, with confidence, to preventive medicine and preventive sanitation. But we must have the people with us, or we can do but little. In recent years, by precept and example the Governments in India have done much to penetrate the mists of ignorance and prejudice which hide from the masses the blessings of sanitary science, the science of new and better and happier conditions of society. In the last two years the Imperial Government has made grants for sanitation aggreating more than a million sterling and in its anxious solicitude for the health and comfort of the people that Government has also recently decided to institute in concert with Local Governments a comprehensive enquiry into the possibility of improving sanitary arrangements along pilgrim routes and at pilgrim centres. This philanthropic energy has not been in vain. The demands upon us are growing apace. In increasing numbers people want things done and when men want things done they must in these days, turn to experts to show the way. You I know, will not fail gentlemen when the call for the expert resounds throughout this ancient land and meanwhile you will push forward the work to which you have laid your hands with dauntless patience and indefatigable zeal.

Mr. Turner in his paper on "town-planning", explained how fairly large extents of building plots irregular in shape could be sub-divided into plots of convenient shapes and sizes without disturbing the ownership. In an area where holdings were large there was less necessity to re-arrange them, but in Bombay the holdings were mostly small and irregular in shape and power to re-arrange them was absolutely necessary, to promote developing by carving out plots of suitable shapes and sizes and to give everyone access to the proposed roads. Whether the holdings were small or large, one great advantage of redistribution was the power to cut out plots from larger holdings, and to allow them to such owners as were dispossessed from their lands by the advent of roads, market-places, etc., for thereby the capital cost of a scheme was reduced to the extent of the value of the holding out of which the allotted plot was carved. He would have his cash contribution for "betterment" reduced by the cash value of such allotted plots.

SANITARY TOWN-PLANNING.

At the conclusion of the speech the Conference adjourned. The members then proceeded in motor cars to the Government Maternity Hospital, where Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S. Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Bandra, read a paper on town-planning.

Mr. Turner in his paper explained with the aid of a series of lantern slides how re-arrangement of building plots contributed to the enhancement of values and the general betterment of the site.

Mr. Turner also pointed out how re-arrangement and a limited betterment contribution did not necessarily pay all cost. The scheme if homogenious, by mere re-arrangement of plots, lessened the capital costs, for every plot that was re-arranged was rendered more suitable for building and acquired greater value. In England individual benefit was derived from town-planning schemes, that is, "betterment" was calculated after all constitutional works had been completed. But under the system of re-arrangement there were advantages in estimating it before the works were started. By that means the local authority would have something, at any rate, to go upon, even if later it was found on revision that the contributions had been over assessed in the first instance. A growing municipality would be in a better position to incur more expenditure from general funds to meet excess by reason of the interval of time that had elapsed between the original and the revised valuation.

Sir Harcourt Butler then invited remarks on the paper from any of the members who wished to offer them.

Munshi Gunga Prasad Varma enquired as to who would conduct the valuation, who would be the arbitrator and who would appoint him.

Mr. Turner said that the arbitrator would be an independent valuer appointed by Government.

Dr. Mashi asked whether there would be any right of appeal from the finding of the arbitrator.

Mr. Turner said that there was no appeal allowed in England and he was in favour of a similar proceeding here.

Dr. Master, however, expressed himself in favour of appeals in certain cases.

Dr. Nair enquired what would be the data for estimating "betterment." If the estimates were made before the works were carried out it would be purely arbitrary.

Mr. Turner replied that there would be opportunities for revising the estimates.

POONA HOMING SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The second Young Bird Race of the Poona, and Kirkee Homing Society was flown yesterday morning, from Madha station to Poona, a distance of 114 miles as the crow flies.

Staff Sergeant E. Bennett's bird came in first, covering the distance at the rate of 1,201 yards per minute. Mrs. E. Bennett's bird was second, covering the distance at the rate of 1,194 yards per minute.

The annual inspection of Karachi Harbour by the Karachi Port Trustees will probably take place on Friday, the 29th instant.

It is now definitely announced by the Bellerman Lines of steamers that most of their passenger boats will be fitted at an early date with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

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THE WEATHER.

Another Disturbance in the Bay.

NO RAIN IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Weather conditions are disturbed over the Bay. Rainfall has been local in Burma, elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Local rainfall may appear on the coast at the head of the Bay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Linseed larger area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cotton arriving. Rabi crop accounts unfavourable.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Broach—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower on high places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam. No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and sowing bolls.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains, wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore, in defect at Multan and normal in the remaining places. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the minimum at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly drier than usual at Allahabad. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly drier than usual in lower Sind. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is below the average at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the central parts of the division. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Night temperature continues in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless over the reporting area. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the south-east of the Peninsula and also in Ceylon.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 11th November, was 29·917 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BARROWS LECTURE.

Public Health, Education and Morals.

Last night Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson, the Barrows lecturer, dealt with Public Health, Education and Morals. It was his fourth lecture in Bombay, and the Wilson College Hall was filled with keenly-interested Indians and a small number of European ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear the eminent scholar from Chicago. The lecturer mainly confined himself to what was being done in America to improve the public health, the public morals and public education, on an up-to-date scientific basis.

He said that education without physical improvement was no education at all. He had examined that day a large number of Bombay students and had sorrowfully found that none of them had their muscles developed. He then described how every student—male or female in America was periodically examined by, medical experts and immediate steps taken to remedy any defect found in health or body. Nothing could be expected from boys and girls if they could not improve their health. Study was good but a poor body and neglected exercise meant ruin to the students, and those who did not possess a good physique were failures. In Chicago a student having physical defects was not allowed to carry his or her studies until specially treated and cured. In America experts were making special studies of every subject.

As an instance of what science could do, the speaker said that in Panama the Spaniards died by thousands, of malaria and yellow fever. The French under Mr. De. Lesseps tried to construct the Panama Canal but failed because malaria and yellow fever decimated them. They brought one thousand Chinese to see if these could stand the climate, but the Chinese died in a short time. The French engineers then imported a thousand Negroes but these Negroes too died of the same plagues while the Frenchmen also died in numbers. The Americans, however, studied the cause of Malaria and made the swamps of Panama as healthy as the healthiest cities in the north of the United States.

The speaker fervently appealed to all to take the help of knowledge and science which were the property of everybody. The healthiness of Panama and many other things were merely the triumphs of knowledge and science. He had seen something of the American methods of education and training in Germany. Young students—male and female—should know everything of anatomy and medical science, and should be made to examine with the microscope all the in sand outs of the various diseases.

The professor touched on the White Slave Traffic and numerous other topics and appealed to all to be clean morally and physically. The lecturer was listened to with the greatest interest. To-night at the same place he speaks again and the subject will be "Movements to Improve the Economic and Cuttural Situation of the Wage Earners." We have no doubt that all educated Indians will make it a point of hearing the professor in this his last lecture but one.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Owing to threatened landslips in the neighbourhood of Dharmasala, says a Lahore message, a conference of tour officers was held there to consider the steps to be taken for insuring the stability of the station.

A Bankipore telegram states:—The complaint filed by Mr. Hasan Mirza, Deputy Collector, Chapra, against the editor and the printer of the "Beharee" for alleged defamation, has been withdrawn.

Since the appointment of Mr. H. Scoble Nicholson as Labour Commissioner at Trichinopoly, it is said that many old causes of complaint in Ceylon are being removed and the work is now rendered much more effective.

The recent floods in South Travancore are said to have had disastrous effects on many paddy fields which were completely buried under sand. The main road was seriously breached and about 15,000 maunds of salt stored at Thamarakulam were washed away.

A four days' tour of inspection of the regular and volunteer units in Ceylon has been arranged for General Sir Ian Hamilton on his arrival in Ceylon on December 4th. The chief attraction will be a ceremonial parade which is expected to prove a record for the Colony.

The death is announced of Mr. W. L. Edmiston, an old resident and proprietary planter of the Nilgiris. He was honorary colonel of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, a member of the Game Association, a municipal councillor and a steward of the Wellington Race Meet. Death was due to sunstroke.

The Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Tanjore have applied to the District Board for the free grant of a site for the opening of a Leper Hospital, situated about two and a half miles from the town. The spot will be inspected by the sanitary authorities, before the Board arrives at any decision.

The influx of Indian coolies into Ceylon is largely on the increase. During September there were 12,339 arrivals as against 11,262 in the corresponding period of 1911, while the departures were 6,294 against 3,975. During the first nine months of this year a balance is shown of 30,975 arrivals over departures.

Good deeds are so seldom rewarded, notes a contemporary, that it is pleasing to hear that the Mining Board have sent a cheque for Rs. 100 to a native constable who detected a case of theft of ten tolas of gold from Kolar, the culprit being, on the other hand, awarded eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Serious rioting attended with bloodshed is said to have occurred at the village of Kannagala, 23 miles from Mysore. It appears that about 1,000 villagers from Mugur village, some armed with sticks and one or two with swords, entered Kannagala and burnt about 15 houses, causing considerable damage. A free fight is said to have ensued, in which two persons, Nanja and Mada, were killed. On the information reaching Chamrajnagar, the taluk headquarters, 8 miles distant, the Amildar hastened to the scene. The Police Superintendent and Divisional Magistrate also proceeded there immediately and the Inspector-General of police, Mr. Srikantesvarier with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Krishnier, arrived from Bangalore yesterday. The rioting is said to have been due to longstanding disputes over land.

The citizens of Channapatna at a public meeting held yesterday morning rejoiced at the elevation of Mr. Visvesvarayya, C. I. E., as Dewan of Mysore and wished him a prosperous career in the land of his birth. Congratulations were telegraphed to the new Dewan who, it may be mentioned, is the first incumbent of that office who has travelled outside India.

Large contracts for roofing tiles have been placed with mills in Southern India for the model suburb which the New South Wales Government is building at Kensington, just outside Sydney. An attempt is being made to displaced the French article in the Australian market with the Indian-made tile, the object being to keep the money spent within the Empire rather than allow it to go to firms in a foreign country.

The Government of India have approved generally of the objects to which the Punjab University propose to devote the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 35,000, and the non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,00,000. The general objects of the grant, says the "Punjab Educationl Journal," were the realization of the idea of a teaching university, higher work and the improvement of inspection of colleges.

The prospectus is issued of the Ezra Cup handicap polo tournament, to be played under I. P. A. Rules, in Calcutta, during Christmas week, probably directly after the first round of the Jubilee Tournament has been completed. The competition is open to all teams representing regiments, gymkhanas, and polo clubs which are members of the I.P.A. Players will be handicapped as per the I. P. A. handicap List, and players whose clubs have not already sent in their handicaps will be handicapped by the stewards of the tournament. The remaining conditions are: No team to have an aggregate goal handicap of more than 28 goals; 6 chukkers of 7 1-2 minutes each; ponies limited to 16 per team. First entries must be received in Calcutta on or before Monday, December 2nd. Second entries may be sent in up till December 16th.

In the "Colonial Office Journal" we read:—"Ceylon finds its chief market for tobacco in Southern India, but it has lately been confronted by the fear of this market being closed or restricted, and the production of a quality suited for European taste has been under consideration. The smoking tobacco at present produced is generally too coarse in texture, contains too large a percentage of nicotine, and has a strong and rather disagreeable flavour. The cigars are frequently spoilt by the tobacco borer. However, the climate and soil are favourable, and if the methods are improved the industry should do well. It should be recognised that tobacco production is more like an industry than ordinary agricultural work, and is highly specialised into different branches, according to the kind to be turned out. The expert is therefore, necessary, perhaps more for this article than for any other tropical product, and careful and methodic experiments, under proper supervision, will save a colony much time and money."

A good deal of excitement prevails in Calcutta over the delay in providing H. E Lord Carmichael with a bodyguard, and hard things are being said in the Press and elsewhere about this being another instance of the erstwhile capital being treated with scorn and contumely, through the ruler of the Province, who is deprived, without sufficient cause, of one of the appanages of the dignity of his office. The reason for the delay in providing Lord Carmichael with a bodyguard is due, we believe, to the Military Department having annexed the Bodyguard Lines on the Old Ballygunge Maidan for Cavalry Lines, and the need for building new lines for the Governor's Bodyguard. The "Englishman asserts that there is plenty of documentary and other evidence to prove that the Bodyguard lines in Ballygunge do not belong to the Military Department at all. The site was purchased and the Lines built by the Bengal Government in the days when Bengal was the Senior Presidency. If this is the case, there should be no difficulty in continuing possession to the Bengal Government and immediately providing Lord Carmichael with a bodyguard.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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HIGH COURT—NOV. 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

204-12	Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co
188-11	Patell and E Piraji Malaji Broker vs Wasudev Pandurang Lak Chit M and K.
698-12	Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker

Testamentary Suits.

2-12	Surajmal and Co B D Parkar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co
19-12	Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12	Ard H D and Co Harakbbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Daph F and D
668-12	Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
692-12	Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bamji and Co.
791-11	Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
390-10	Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprusha Tarachand Dikhsit.
407-12	Malvi Sharma Suripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
325-12	Captain J M Wali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
639-12	Dubash Ganji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
783-11	Judah Vithal Dhallaji Patel Dongre vs Haribia Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
754.11	Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11	Juda —Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10	C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
333-12	Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S K Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11	Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12	Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E.
100-10	Little and Co Chunilal Harilal and Co vs J F Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12	Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hunsraj Hirji and others Moti and D and Dastur and Co.
1039-11	D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam vs Joharmall Mulchand Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

928-11	M B Chothia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
616-12	Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.
319-12	D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.
518-12	Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikaridas—Manch and N and Sham M and H.
167-12	Capt and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Ranchordas K Bhanji Ard H D and Co
611-12	Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh Sme B and Co.
59-09	Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.
602-12	Mulla and M J K Raja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S Sub and G.
1008-12	Surajmal and Co H R Sootaria vs A R Sootaria Jeh M and S.
868-11	Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
617-11	In Person S B Bardeva Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
391-12	Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and Co.
1024-11	Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10	Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyabhamabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11	Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12	Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12	Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11	Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
390-12	Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co,
1182-10	Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12	Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co
150-12	Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.
607-10	Bhai K and G Govindji Oanji vs Padamsey Velji and others.
289-12	Dub and P Girdhardas Bechar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Commercial Causes.

900-12	Craigie B and Co The Right Hon'ble James Baron Ashton vs Rahimtoola Sulleman Esmail Tyabji D and Co.
764-12	Payne and Co Messrs Julian Stephens Ld vs Kaderbhoy Essaji Vegreechit M and K.

Reference.

1-12	J C G Bowbi In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another Payne and Co, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

684-11	Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.
789-10	Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12	Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
1054-11	Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10	Ard H D and Co Gojadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ranacoover Mulla and M.
197-12	Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10	Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.
411-12	Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co.
971-11	Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Kh L and M.
527-12	Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12	Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
812-10	Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G
736-10	Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hassamadin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

190-12	Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhican Cap and V.

Short Causes.

368-12	Shamrao M and H Bai Baiai vs Khan Bahadur Dr Ruttonji R Dadina and others Bhai K and G
1068-12	Mulla and M Tejmal Bhaychand vs Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M and K.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

654-11	Little and Co Price, Wills and Reeves a firm vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Unwalla and P.
558-03	D J Mantri.—Jamnabai widow vs Fazalbhoy Heptoola and others Nanu H and Co

Long Causes.

241-12	Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12	Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12	Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12	Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12	Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11	Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1028-11	Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shaukerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12	Malvi H M and R Birraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and another Payne and Co.
762-11	Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G
880-11	Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.
487-12	Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

Sir Gerald Strickland, who is to succeed Lord Chelmsford as Governor of New South Wales, has had a varied experience as a Colonial Administrator. Since 1909 he has been Governor of Western Australia, prior to which he was Governor first of the Leeward Islands and then of the Tasmania. He has also been Assistant Colonial Secretary and Chief Secretary at Malta, with which he has hereditary connections, being, through his mother, the sixth Count della Catena of Malta.

The decision of the Central London Railway Company to apply for Parliamentary powers for the extension of the line in the Thames Valley district, is a further exemplification of the tendency, for London's underground railways to go much further afield than was originally contemplated by their promoters. Half a dozen years ago one would have been justified in declaring that no more electric railway schemes in the London district would be planned for a generation at least; and yet at no other period have so many schemes of the kind been in hand as to-day. Mention of London's railways reminds a correspondent of a striking little development that seems to have passed almost unnoticed, the "London General" omnibuses are now provided with a notice board bearing the announcement, "To and from the Underground." The omnibuses are, of course, owned by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, but the word "Underground" is a generic term. covering all the London electric lines, and not merely those controlled by that company.

Those critics who talk of British national decadence must be somewhat put out by the constant provision of proofs to the contrary. To Great Britain belongs the honour of being represented by the only lady correspondent in the Balkan campaign; and another Englishwoman, Miss Emily Kemp, has just accomplished the feat of negotiating the Karakoram Pass, between India and Eastern Turkestan, which is 18,550 feet above sea level, and takes about a month to travel through. Such exploits hardly spell degeneration.

France is not the only Continental country that is attracting foreign residents in constantly-increasing numbers. Statistics just published show that Germany's foreign population has, within the last five years, grown at four times the rate of the native inhabitants, and the total number of foreigners within the Empire is now over one and a quarter millions. Dutchmen predominate, with 144,000 settlers, but there are also 137,000 Russians, 104,000 Italians, and 68,000 Swiss.

It is satisfactory to note that the British engineering and machine-tool industries will be represented adequately at the forthcoming Ghent International Exhibition. At one of the most recent international exhibitions, where all the leading Continental locomotive building firms showed examples of their work, only one English locomotive was in evidence, and that was a little shunting engine. The comment which this state of affairs aroused at the time seems to be bearing good fruit.

A very drastic reform of men's dress is the object of a new society just started in Berlin Bowlers, silk hats, linen shirts, waistcoats, and trousers are all to be abolished. Whatever one may think of this programme, it is not to be denied that men's attire during the last half-century has been more finartistic and uncomfortable than at any other period. It must, says the "Globe" for ever remain a mystery how the far more practicable and comfortable knee-breeches came to be superseded by the long trousers, a hideous garment in itself, with a constant tendency to "bag at the knees."

The decision of the King to restore Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey to its ancient use in connexion with the order of the Bath is in keeping with the action which has been adopted elsewhere in connexion with more than one of the other knightly Orders. Thus, at St. Paul's, during the reign of the late King, a chadel was set apart for the Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, King Edward attending the inauguaral ceremony; while more recently a chapel was added to St. Giles's, Edinburgh, for the use of the Order of the Thistle.

The new Viscount Peel, who is now in his forty-sixth year, first entered the House of Commons in 1900, being at that time one of the youngest members in the House. Before this he had experience on the London County Council as member for Woolwhich. He has always taken a special interest in foreign politics. especially in the affairs of the Near East, and it is intersting to recall just now that he extended his information in a very practical way some years ago by acting as a special correspondent during the Græco Turkish war. Both of his sisters are married to members of Parliament, one being Mrs. Rochfort Maguire and the other Mrs. C. S. Goldman.

In connexion with the question of the freedom of expression permitted to a Cabinet Minister, an incident recorded in Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone may be recalled. Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Ipswich on January 14, 1883, said this country had been called the paradise of the rich, and adjured his audience no longer to allow it to remain the purgatory of the poor. Mr. Gladstone's attention was drawn from Windsor to this utterance, and he replied that, although he thought the speech "on various grounds open to grave objection, yet it seemed to raise no definite point on which in his capacity of Prime Minister he was entitled to interfere and lecture the speaker."

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord Granville on July 1, 1883, thus wrote with reference to the latitude to be accorded to Cabinet Ministers speaking only for themselves: "I should be as far as possible from asserting that under all cricumstances liberty of speech must be confined within the exact limits to which action is tied down. But I think the dignity and authority, not to say the honour and integrity. of Governments require that the liberty of speaking beyond those limits should be exercised sparingly, reluctantly, and with modesty and reserve."

Sir John Macdonell, who, as Senior Master of the Supreme Court, is now King's Remembrancer, and as such presided for the first time at the splitting of the billets of wood and counting over of the horseshoes and nails in the High Court in mail week, and who delivered an interesting discourse on the history and significance of the ceremony, is a man of many accomplishments as a lawyer and a historian of the law. Though discharging practical duties in the modern administration of the law, and pre-eminently the statististician for our legal system, he is also devoted to its antiquiting and no man in the legal hierarchy is better fitted by attainments and by sympathy to preside over an old-world ceremony such as that of yesterday.

An interesting rumour suggests that the Royal Dukedom of Kent may be revived in favour of Prince Arthur of Connaught. It was last borne by his great-grandfather, Queen Victoria's father. It is, of course, one of the oldest titles in the peerage. and has been borne, generally as an Earldom, by the Plantagenets, the Greys, the De Burghs, and the Hollands. From very early times it was associated with Royalty.

Sir William Conyngham Greene, the new British Ambassador in Tokio, is a descendant of a very famous Parliamentary orator, for his mother was a daughter of the third Baron Plunket, brother of the second baron and son of William Conyngham, first Baron Plunket, the great champion of Catholic Emancipation. Another of his forebears also possessed in an eminent degree the gift of speech—namely, his grandfather, that Chief Justice Bushe of whom Grattan said that he spoke with the lips of an angel. Further, Lord Rathmore, still remembered in the House of Commons as the eloquent David Plunket, is his uncle, while Mr. Harry Plunket Greene, the well-known singer, is his younger brotner.

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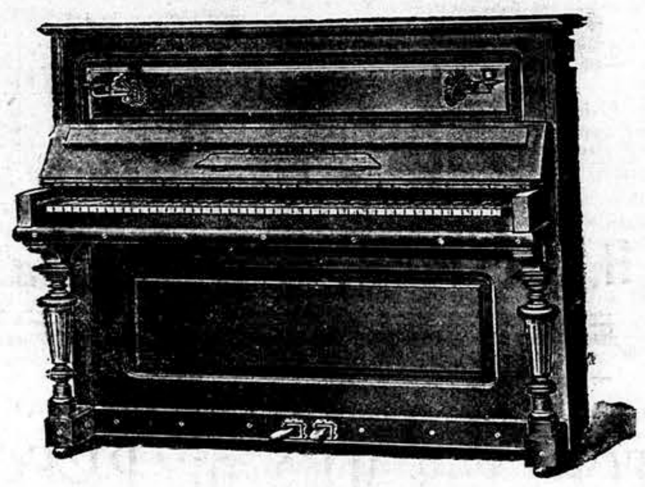

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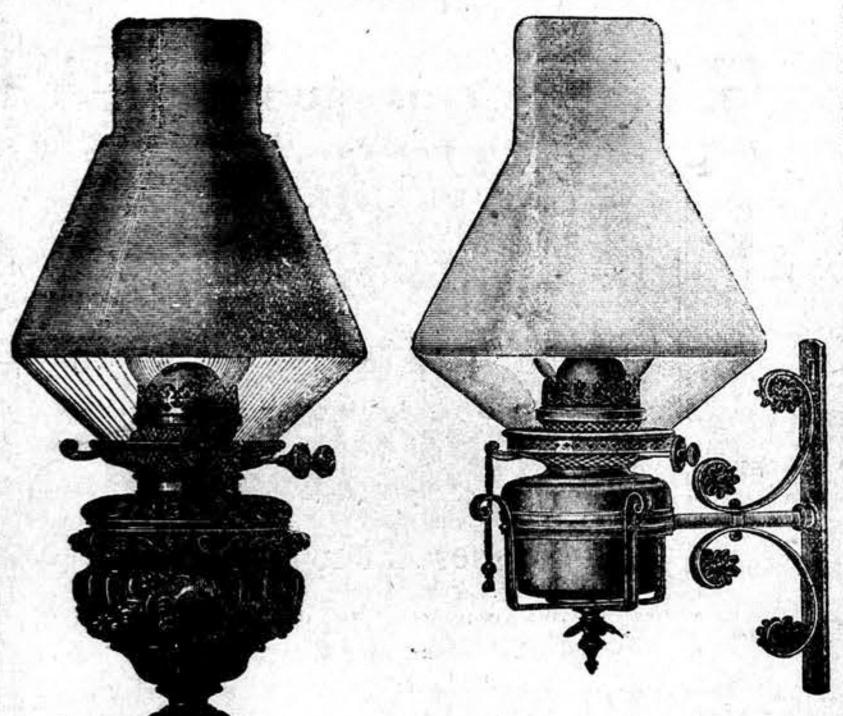

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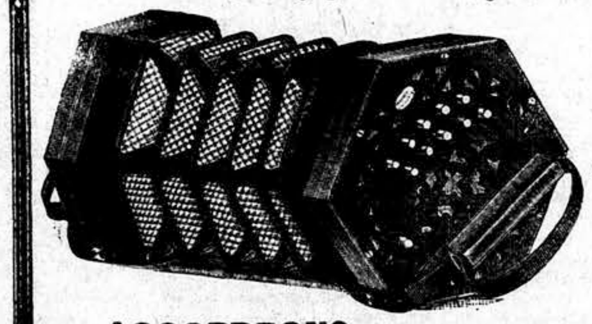

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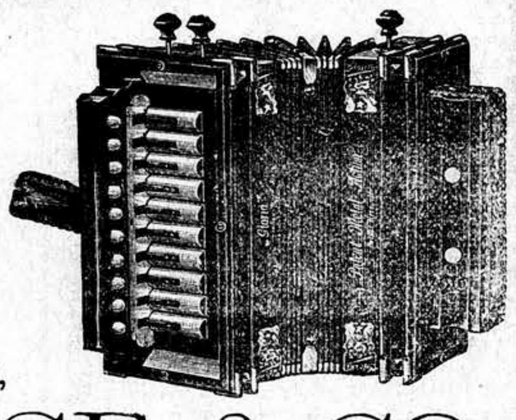

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